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No. 1611.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.

THE NEXT MEETING will be held at LEEDS, commencing on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1858, under the Presidency of RICHARD OWEN, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be in the Town Hall. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; or to the Rev. Thomas Hincks, Thomas Wilson, Esq., and W. Spies Ward, Esq., Local Secretaries, Leeds.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen-street-place,
Upper Thames-street, London.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION, 1858.

THE NEXT MEETING of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will commence at Leeds on WEDNESDAY, the 20th, and terminate on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September. The First General Meeting will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, September 22nd, at half-past eight, p.m., when the Rev. HUMPHREY LLOYD, D.D., F.R.S., &c., will resign the Chair, and Professor OWEN, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., will deliver an Address on the "State of the Science of the Earth."

On Thursday Evening, September 23rd, there will be a Conversation in the Town Hall, commencing at Half-past Eight o'clock. On Friday Evening, September 24th, at Half-past Eight o'clock, in the Town Hall, PROFESSOR PHILLIPS will deliver a Discourse on the "Fossils of the Quaternary Period." On Saturday Evening, September 25th, at Half-past Eight o'clock, in the Town Hall, commencing at Half-past Eight o'clock, the Concluding General Meeting will take place in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, September 26th, at Three, p.m. The Proceedings of the General Meeting and the Grants of Money sanctioned by it, will then be stated.

Programmes and all information respecting the Meeting may be obtained by application to the Local Secretaries, No. 1, Russell-street, Park-row.

THOMAS HINCKS, J., Local
THOMAS WILSON, Secretaries.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, and of SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

Director.

Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c.

During the SESSION 1858-59, which will COMMENCE on the 4th of OCTOBER, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:

1. Chemistry. By W. Hofmann, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
2. Metallurgy. By John Perry, M.D., F.R.S.
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy. By Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.
5. Mining. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6. Applied Mechanics. By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
7. Physics. By G. Stokes, M.A., F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binn.

The fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the Laboratory) is 50s. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 25s.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a fee of 10s. for the term of three months. The fee for a charge in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Perry. Tickets to separate courses of Lectures are issued at 1s. 6s., and each Officer in the Queen's or the East India Company's service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain tickets at reduced charges. Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupils-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established. For a prospectus and information apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head-Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.
The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, Sept. 21st, for new Pupils. All the Boys must appear in their places without fail on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, at a quarter past Nine o'clock. The Session is divided into three Terms, viz. from the 1st of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August.

The Yearly Payment for each Pupil is 12s., of which 6s. is paid in advance in each Term. The house of attendance is a Quarter past Nine to Three-quarters past Three o'clock. The Afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages—Ancient and English History—Geography, Physical, Political—Arithmetic and Book-keeping—the Elements of Mathematics—Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy—Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing, and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of Education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the Prizes are then given.

At the end of each of the first two Terms, there are short Examinations, which are taken into account in the General Examination. No absence by a Boy from any one of the Examinations of his Classes is permitted, except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head-Master.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A Monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Friday, October 1; those of the Faculty of Arts on Wednesday, October 13.

August, 1858.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS—Session 1858-1859.—The SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 13, when PROFESSOR MALDEN, A.M., will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE at Three o'clock, precisely.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Newman.
Greek—Professor Malden, A.M.
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstick.
Hebrew—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Hindustani and Telugu—Professor Dowson.
Tamil—Professor von Strenz.
Gujarati—Professor Ishakhdil Nanooli.
English Language and Literature—Professor Mason, A.M.
French Language and Literature—Professor Merlet.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor Arrivabene, LL.D.
German Language and Literature—Professor Heilmann, Ph.D.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Natural Philosophy—Professor Potter, A.M.
Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.
Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson.
Civil Engineering—Professor Harman H. Lewis, A.M.
Mechanical Principles of Engineering—Professor Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S.
Architecture—Professor Donaldson, Ph.D., M.I.R.A.
Geology and Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Lindley, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Ancient and Modern History—Professor Creasy, A.M.
Political Economy—Professor Waley, A.M.
Law—Professor Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence—Professor Green, LL.B.
Schoolmasters' Classes—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Residence of Students—Several of the Professors receive Students, and reside in the College. The Office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Andrews Scholarships.—Two Andrews Scholarships, one of 100l. and one of 60l., will be awarded in October, 1858, and three, one of 100l., and two of 60l., in October, 1859, to students in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students in the College or pupils in the School.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, of 80l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1858, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy, of 80l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1858, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy, of 80l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1858, and in December of every third year afterwards. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the class on the subject of the scholarship.

Mr. Laurence Connolly's Prize for Law, 10l. for 1859.

Dr. George Knott's Prize for an Astronomical Essay, 10l. will be awarded in October, 1858.

College Prize for English Essay, 5l. for 1859.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College; also special Prospectuses, showing the courses of instruction in the College in the subjects of the examinations for the Civil and Military Service.

THOMAS J. DONALDSON, M.I.B.A., Ph.D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1858.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Friday, the 1st of October.

The Junior School will open on Tuesday, the 21st of September.

UNIVERSITY HALL, Gordon-square,

London.—This Institution will RE-OPEN in October next, under the superintendence of the Principal, W. B. CARPENTER, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., for the reception of Students at University College during the Academical Session. Information respecting the arrangements of the Hall, terms of residence, &c. may be obtained on application to a Director of the Institution, or to the Principal, F. MANNING NEEDHAM, Esq., Sec.

August, 1858.

ROYAL SOCIETY of EDINBURGH.

THE BRISBANE, NEILL, and KEITH PRIZES.

I. THE BRISBANE and NEILL PRIZES, consisting of a Gold Medal and a sum of Money, will be awarded by the Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, before the close of the Session, 1858-59, for a Biographical Notice of a Scotchman eminent in Science. Papers must be given in to the Secretary by 1st February, 1859, and they may be either anonymous or otherwise.

II. THE NEILL PRIZE, consisting of a Gold Medal and a sum of Money, will be awarded by the Council at the same period as above, for a Paper of distinguished merit on a subject of Natural History, by a Scottish Naturalist, presented to the Society during three years preceding 1st February, 1859; and failing such paper, for a Work or Publication by a distinguished Scottish Naturalist, bearing date within five years of the time of award.

THE KEITH PRIZE, consisting of a Gold Medal, and from 40l. to 50l. in Money, will be adjudged by the Council early in the Session, 1858-59, for the best Paper communicated to the Society during the Session, 1857-8, 1858-9.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the Secretary.

Royal Society Apartments, September, 1858.

KENSINGTON HALL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION FOR LADIES, NORTH-END, FULHAM.

Lady Superintendent—MRS. JOHNSON.

The object of this Institution is to provide Resident Pupils with a complete and systematic Course of Education and Instruction, upon a plan that combines the advantages of a School and a College; with more than usual attention to individual peculiarities, and to the useful as well as the elegant requirements of after-life. The Lecture arrangements include Courses of English Literature, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and the application of Science to Education, Domestic Economy, and the Preservation of Health.

The next term begins Sept. 13, and ends Dec. 13.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.

THE GREAT PICTURE by JAMES WARD, R.A., considered by the most eminent connoisseurs as the rival of the celebrated Paul Potter Bull, and which excited great interest to the Art-Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, is NOW ON VIEW in the New Gallery. Above 250 important Ancient and Modern Pictures have lately been added to the Collection now formed in the New Gallery within the Building.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, adjoining the Picture Gallery, is NOW OPEN, and contains several hundred first-class specimens.

Applications for space for the Exhibition of sterling Works to be addressed to the Secretary.

MR. KIDD at GUILDFORD and EXETER.

MR. WILLIAM KIDD will appear, next week, at GUILDFORD, in two of his most popular ANECDOTAL ENTERTAINMENTS—
"Thursday, Sept. 12." "A Genial Gospel about Birds and other Domestic Pets."

Friday, Sept. 12.—"The Power of Kindness" over All Nature." Illustrated.

Mr. Kidd will also Lecture at EXETER on Wednesday, Oct. 6, on his way through North and South Devon into Cornwall. Hammersmith, Sept. 11.

TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.—A

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN of more than average ability, who has made some successful efforts in Art and Literature, begs to offer his services to a Nobleman or Gentleman as a BUILDING STEWARD, or as a trustworthy and responsible officer. He is a man of business habits, has a thorough practical knowledge of Architecture and Building, and he could render assistance to an amateur Artist, or compile for a Literary or Political student. He can give good references as to his ability, energy, and honesty. He is married, and has a small family. Address: S. Y. Z., care of C. Donovon, Esq., Ph.D., 1, Adelphi-street, Trafalgar-square, London, W.C.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,

Soho-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and FRODOSSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

CITY of MANCHESTER.—PUBLIC FREE

LIBRARY.—The Committee of the Council having the control of this Institution are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the Office of CHIEF LIBRARIAN, at a salary of 200l. per annum. The applications, with testimonials, addressed to the Town Clerk, endorsed "Application for the Office of Chief Librarian," to be delivered at the Town Hall, Manchester, not later than Wednesday, the 22nd day of September instant.

By order,
Town Hall, Manchester, JOSEPH HERON, Town Clerk.

SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.—VERE HOUSE, MORTIMER-ROAD, KILBURN, London.

Principal—MR. GEORGE OGG, Un. Coll. Lond. L.C.P.

The MICHAELMAS TERM will COMMENCE SEPT. 13.—Prospectus on application.

LADIES' COLLEGE, THE WOODLANDS, Union-road, Clapham Rise.

ON WEDNESDAY, September 13, the CLASSES will RE-OPENED for French, German, Italian, History, Mathematics, English Literature, Drawing, Singing, Music, &c.

The lectures on Botany and Chemistry will be resumed in October.

CITY of LONDON COLLEGE FOR LADIES, 4, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square.

MICHAELMAS TERM will COMMENCE (in the Junior Department, for Pupils between the ages of 9 and 15) on TUESDAY, September 21.

This Department is under the direction of several Governesses and the Professors of the College.

The subjects taught are, English, French, Latin, History, Geography, Bible History, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music. German is also taught to the more advanced Pupils.

The Fees are, 12l. 15s. a year, or for the First Term, Six Guineas; for the Second, Five; and the Third, Four; for the First Year and afterwards, Five Guineas each Term. Instrumental Music, 1l. 11s. 6d. each Term.

In the SENIOR DEPARTMENT, the TERM will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 5.

Prospectuses, with further information, may be obtained on application, at the College, to Mrs. Smith, the Lady Resident.

THOS. BREWSTER, Hon. Sec.

MEETING of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION in LEEDS.

WELLINGTON HALL, WEST BAR, in connexion with the SEABURY HOTEL.

During the above Meeting, the Wellington Hall, capable of seating six hundred persons, will be OPENED as a PUBLIC REFRESHMENT ROOM.

BREAKFASTS will be supplied from Eight to Eleven o'clock, at 2s. per head, with cold meats, &c. &c. ad libitum.

LUNCHEONS and DINNERS from Eleven to Six o'clock, with every delicacy of the season, at 3s. per head.

TEAS, SUPPERS, &c. from Six during the above Meeting, at 2s. per head.

MR. FLEISCHMANN, in making his arrangements, will meet with the support of parties visiting the Exhibition, and also those occupying private lodgings, and every accommodation, and the same will be out in a first-class manner.

N.B. Parties requiring Hotel accommodation, should apply early application to Mr. Fleischmann.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION for the Daughters of GENTLEMEN.—A Lady of Experience RECEIVES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS. Professors of Eminence attend for Accomplishments, Foreign Languages, and the higher branches of English Literature. — For terms apply, by letter or personally, 15, Kensington Park-gardens, W.

TO THE HEADS OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—Mr. FAHEY, whose Pupils have taken the highest honours in the Military Colleges of Woolwich, Addiscombe, &c., having arranged a Course of Lectures upon Fortification, and other subjects required in the Military Colleges, and Public Competitions, IS OPEN TO ENGAGEMENTS, commencing in September next.—Address, 25, Drayton-grove, Old Brompton, S.W.

Private Lessons as before can be taken separately.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL SCHOOL

OF MEDICINE,
BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

SESSION 1858-59.
The Westminster Hospital was instituted A.D. 1719, and incorporated by Act of Parliament A.D. 1838. It contains 175 Beds, and affords relief to about 30,000 Out-patients annually.

The Session will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER, 1858, with an Introductory Address, by Dr. FREDERIC BIRD, at 8 P.M.

Hospital Practice.
Physicians—Dr. Basham, Dr. Fincham, Dr. Radcliffe.
Assistant-Physicians—Dr. Barrett, Dr. Reynolds.
Surgeons—Mr. Barnard Holt, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Holthouse.
Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Hillman, Mr. Power.
Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. Clendon.

Lectures.
WINTER TERM—Commencing Oct. 1, terminating March 31.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Holthouse.
Practical Anatomy—Mr. Brooke.
Dental Surgery—Mr. Clendon.
Chemistry—Dr. Barrett, F.R.S.
Surgery—Mr. Barnard Holt, and Mr. Brooke, M.A. F.R.S.
Physiology and Physiological Anatomy—Mr. Hillman.
Medicine—Dr. Basham.

SUMMER TERM—Commencing May 1, terminating July 31.
Botany—Mr. Syme, F.L.S.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology—Mr. Pittard.
Natural Philosophy—Mr. Brooke, M.A. F.R.S.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Dr. Radcliffe.
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Fincham and Dr. Barrett, F.R.S.
Practical Chemistry—Mr. Barrett, F.R.S.
Midwifery—Dr. Frederic Bird.

CLINICAL LECTURES.—In addition to the instruction given by all the Medical Officers during their visits, Courses of Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, in accordance with the new regulations of the Examining Boards, will be delivered during the Winter and Summer Terms, by the Physicians and Surgeons.

Clinical Assistants, Physicians' Clerks, and Surgeons' Dressers, are selected from the most qualified Students, without additional fee.

Any period of Hospital Practice, or any Course of Lectures, may be separately attended.
The Entire Course of Study (including Hospital Practice and Lectures) required by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, may be attended on payment of Seventy Guineas. Further information may be obtained on application to
P. J. WILSON, Secretary to the Hospital.

ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.—A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. BISHOP on Friday, 1st October, 1858, at Eight o'clock, P.M., at the Lecture Room, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Gentlemen have the option of paying 40s. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10s. for each succeeding year; or 50s. at one payment, as perpetual.

PRIZES AND APPOINTMENTS FOR 1858-59.
Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held on the three first days of the Session, and a Prize of 50s. is given in each of the three following divisions:—
1. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History.
2. In Physics and Natural History.
3. In Modern Languages and Modern History.

FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.
The Treasurer's Prize, 1st, 20 Guineas. 2nd, 10 Guineas.

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.
The President's Prize, 30 Guineas. And a Prize of 10 Guineas. The Ten Dressers, and the Eighteen Clinical Clerks, selected by merit.

Three Prizes of 50s., and One of 20s., to the Clinical Clerks.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS' STUDENTS.
Three Clinical Assistants, a Prize of 10s., and 5s. to the two most Meritorious.

Mr. Geo. Vaughan's Cheselden Medal. The Treasurer's Gold Medal.

Mr. Newman Smith's Prize of 50s. for the best Essay on "Neuralgia."

The Two House Surgeons, the Resident Accoucheurs, and the Dressers, are provided with Rooms and Commons in the Hospital, free of expense.

Two Hospital Registrars at an Annual Salary of 50s. each.
Students of each year are classified according to their respective total merits in the examinations, and all of the First Class receive Certificates of Honour.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.
Dr. Rooks, Consulting Physician; Mr. Green, Consulting Surgeon; Dr. Barker, Dr. J. Riddell Bennett, Dr. Goulden, Mr. South, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Solly, Mr. Le Gros Clark, Mr. Simon, Dr. Fenwick, Dr. Bristowe, Dr. Waller, Mr. Whitfield.

Clinical Instruction is given at stated times by the Medical and Surgical Officers; and a systematic Course of Medical Clinical Lectures, by Dr. Barker. Ophthalmic Surgery, Mr. Macdonald; Midwifery, Dr. Waller and Dr. Griffith; Dental Surgery, Mr. Patient; Medical Jurisprudence, Mr. Clendon, M.B.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Barker. Medicine—Dr. J. Riddell Bennett. Surgery—Mr. South. Physiology—Mr. Grainger and Dr. Brintton. Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Le Gros Clark and Mr. Rainey. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Dr. R. Dundas Thomson. Midwifery—Dr. Waller. Practical Midwifery—Dr. Griffith. General Pathology—Mr. Simon. Botany—Dr. Bristowe. Comparative Anatomy—Mr. S. Jones. Materia Medica—Dr. Fenwick. Forensic Medicine—Dr. Brintton. Public Health—Dr. Headlam Greenhow. Anatomical Demonstrations—Mr. Rainey, and Mr. W. M. Ord, Assistant Demonstrator. Demonstrations Microscopical—Dr. Brintton and Mr. S. Jones. Microscopical Demonstrations—Mr. Rainey.

Students can reside with some of the Officers close to the Hospital. The Patients are admitted daily at Half-past Nine, A.M., and the Out-Patients soon after that time.

To enter, or to obtain Prospectuses and further information, apply to Mr. WATFIELD, Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The MEDICAL SESSION commences in October. The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be given by THOMAS TURNER, Esq., Treasurer, on FRIDAY, the 1st of October, at Two o'clock.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AND LECTURERS.
Consulting Physician—Richard Bright, M.D. F.R.S.
Physicians—Thomas Addison, M.D. G. H. Barlow, M.D.; H. M. Hughes, M.D.; Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.
Assistant Physicians—W. W. Gull, M.D.; S. O. Habershon, M.D.; S. W. Williams, M.D.

Surgeons—Edward Cock, Esq.; J. Hillton, Esq. F.R.S.; J. Birbeck, Esq.
Assistant Surgeons—Alfred Poland, Esq.; J. Cooper Forster, Esq.; T. Bryant, Esq.

Obstetric Physicians—J. C. W. Lever, M.D.; Hen. Oldham, M.D.
Surgeon Dentists—T. Bell, Esq. F.R.S.; J. Baker, Esq.
Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—John F. France, Esq.
Alfred S. Taylor, M.D. F.R.S. Frederick Parry, M.D.
Charles Johnson, Esq. William Odling, M.D.
C. F. Maunders, Esq. A. R. Durham, Esq.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40s. for the first year, 40s. for the second year, and 10s. for every succeeding year of attendance; or 100s. in one payment entitles a student to a perpetual ticket. Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents, and Dressers in the Eye Wards, are selected according to merit from those students who have attended a second year. A resident House Surgeon is appointed every six months from those students who have obtained the College diploma. Mr. Spoker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter students, and give any further information required.

August, 1858.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.
The Session will be PUBLICLY OPENED on MONDAY, November 1, at Two o'clock P.M., when an ADDRESS to the Students will be delivered by the Very Reverend JOHN LEE, D.D., Principal.

The CLASSES for the different Branches of STUDY will be opened as follows:—

I. LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Classes.
Junior Humanity Nov. 2, at 12 & 2
Senior Humanity Nov. 2, at 9

Professors.
Mr. Pillans.
First Greek Nov. 2, at 10 & 11
Second Greek Nov. 2, at 11
Third Greek Nov. 2, at 12
First Mathematics Nov. 2, at 12
Second Mathematics Nov. 2, at 10
Third Mathematics Nov. 2, at 9
Logic and Metaphysics Nov. 2, at 11
Moral Philosophy Nov. 2, at 13
Natural Philosophy Nov. 2, at 11
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres (English Language & Literature) Nov. 2, at 4

II. THEOLOGY.
Hebrew—Junior Class Nov. 11, at 9
Advanced Class—Hebrew and Syriac Nov. 11, at 10
Divinity Nov. 11, at 11
Divinity & Church History Nov. 11, at 12
Biblical Criticism & Biblical Antiquities Nov. 11, at 1

III. LAW.
Medical Jurisprudence (for Students of Law) Nov. 30, at 2
Civil Law Nov. 12, at 3
Law of Scotland Nov. 12, at 3
Conveyancing Nov. 12, at 4

IV. MEDICINE.
Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy Nov. 3, at 9
Chemistry Nov. 3, at 10
Physiology Nov. 3, at 11
Institutes of Medicine Nov. 3, at 11
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children Nov. 3, at 11
Clinical Surgery (Monday and Thursday) Nov. 4, at 12
Clinical Medicine (Tuesday and Friday) Nov. 5, at 12 to 2
Natural History Nov. 3, at 1
Anatomy Nov. 3, at 3
Practice of Physic Nov. 3, at 4
General Pathology Nov. 2, at 4

ROYAL INFIRMARY, at Noon, Daily.
Practical Anatomy, under the superintendence of Professor Gooden; Practical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Dr. Lyon Playfair. Analytical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Dr. Lyon Playfair.

N.B. Information relative to the Curricula of Study for Degrees, Examinations, &c. may be obtained, on application to the Secretary, at the College.

A Table of Fees may be seen in the Matriculation Office, and in the Reading Room of the Library.

By authority of the Patrons of the University.
ALEX. SMITH, Secretary to the University.

STOCKWELL PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Education for the Universities, Professions, Civil Service, or any department of Public Life. Head-Master, the Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A., to whom applications with regard to Boarders may be addressed; or to the Secretary, Mr. HENRY GARR, 21, New Park-road, Stockwell, S.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The Rev. Dr. A. DAMMANN, F.R.S. of Hameln, Hanover, RECEIVES into his House a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to prepare them, with the assistance of highly-qualified Masters, for the Universities or Commercial Life. There will be some VACANCIES shortly. — For Prospectuses and further particulars, please to apply to the following gentlemen:—Rev. Dr. J. H. Hauser, 48, Gower-street, London; Sir J. G. Moon, Portman-square, London; S. Williams, Esq., 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; Rev. Th. Duncan, 11, Lowin-crescent, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; O. Nancey, Esq., 1, Clarendon-place, Leeds; W. Williams, Esq., J. E. W. Faraday, Huddersfield.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, (in connexion with the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).
SESSION 1858-9.

The College WILL OPEN for the Session on MONDAY, the 4th of October next. The Session will terminate in July, 1859.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1853.

LITERATURE

Correspondence of Napoleon the First—[*Correspondance de Napoléon I.*] Published by order of the Emperor Napoleon III. Vol. I. (Paris, Plon; London, Dulau & Co.)

AN Imperial Commission has been engaged since 1854 in collecting, arranging, and editing the correspondence of the first Napoleon upon public affairs. The first-fruits of the great undertaking have been gathered. To what proportions the work will grow it might be hazardous to surmise, since the Commissioners refer to 1,100 fragments of correspondence at the Ministry of Marine, 1,500 in minor bureaux, 2,000 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 20,000 in the War Department, and 40,000 piled like an Alexandrian library among "the archives of the Empire." Sifted and selected, we may anticipate that these documents will occupy a colossal series of octavos, for M. Achille Fould and his colleagues promise that they will present, so to speak, a report upon the daily ideas of Napoleon during the whole of his tumultuous career,—trace his projects from their conception to their fulfilment or abandonment,—and lay bare to its minutest fibre the philosophic secret of his policy. In a refulgent dedication to the potentate who now employs them—capped with questionable allusions to the Roman purple—the editors affirm that these epistles explain the prodigious destinies of that artillery officer who, with the armies of the Republic, broke up the decayed military systems of Europe, and with the Revolution at his back, brought so many dynasties, powers, and principalities to shame. We will at once corroborate this testimony to the amazing interest of the Napoleon Letters, as well as to their special and comprehensive value as materials of history. Already upwards of 10,000 publications, as we are reminded, illustrate the life and times of the Ansterlitz conqueror and Waterloo fugitive; but, wanting the elucidations now supplied, all narratives and criticisms hitherto published have necessarily been incomplete. Not but that much contained in the present volume has appeared elsewhere in a multiplicity of forms. A range of printed literature sufficient to have overwhelmed the imagination of Hans Sachs has been searched for writings bearing the signature, seal, or sanction of the Emperor; nevertheless, a vast amount of inedited matter has been obtained from various Courts, bureaux, private cabinets, and heir-loom portfolios, as well as from the different ministerial offices and libraries in Paris.

The Correspondence throws a powerful light upon the character and motives of Napoleon from many points of view. But, historically, it is of peculiar importance as making havoc among the popular Bonaparte traditions, especially those concerning the Emperor in his relation to the army. The Mechanics'-Institute idea is, that between the First Consul and the French soldier of his period, something like a sacred reciprocity of sentiment existed, that the general governed his troops by the enchantment of his heroism, that he held them in subjection by a spell of fraternal cordiality. The truth is, that he made full and free use of the agencies common to all camps—a provost-marshal, a gibbet, a file of soldiers, a neatly dug trench, and pitiless orders from headquarters; and he tells us from the tomb, that the warriors who won his earlier fields of fame were too often outcasts and banditti. To our generation denunciations of this kind have a

strange significance. We have been fighting side by side with the French for three or four years; we borrowed forage from them in the Crimea, and knew not then that their providence had been worse than our own; we have seen how lightly and elegantly they deal with Tartar swash-bucklers at Canton, and what measure they mete to people unhappy enough to dwell in the neighbourhood of murderers. In one historical word, they are our allies by sea and land, and it concerns us, now that they are once more headed by a Bonaparte, in the uniform of a General of Division—with just the faintest glimmering of a remote possibility that ten or a hundred years hence international relations may undergo a change—to know what manner of men these Napoleonic "braves" were when led by the desolator. No witness so competent, surely, as Bonaparte of Arcola and Lodi; and yet the generous impulse of our time will be to believe that his anathemas upon the French soldier were wholly or partly libellous or insincere. It is hard to think that he who founded the Legion of Honour regarded his comrades in a large degree as cutthroats and burglars. Nevertheless, the impression steals upon us, as we study these singular and startling letters, that Napoleon cared no more for his "partners in glory" than for carrion, for the Russians at Eylau,—for his Marshals,—for his sick and wounded,—or for the prisoners of Jaffa, when, after persuading himself by a casuistry almost more abominable than his crime, he suffered the impulse of Vespasian to be stifled by the afterthought of Nero.

The Correspondence included in this First Volume extends from October, 1793, to September, 1796. It is made up chiefly of military materials; but touches abound which indicate the writer's conceptions of public policy, his scorn of republican freedom—covered under hysterical *vies*!—his ambitious defiance of scruple, his total inability to tolerate ambitious competition or to comprehend the happiness or the responsibility of private life. The new view, however, which is here afforded, so as to interfere with the tenour of most biographies, is that which exhibits him loathing and reviling the very armies he was leading to the field. Recent Memoirs—notably those of Marmont and Melito—have disclosed the sentiments bred by his personal conduct in the minds of those who affected to love him; these letters reciprocate the antidote of flattery. In 1793 Bonaparte commanded the artillery of the army in the south of France; and, as his communications with Paris show, he was untiring in his devotion to details of military organization and improvement, always dwelling with emphasis upon the flaws he had detected, and with still more energy upon his own methods of repairing them. Seldom is he eloquent, except in self-praise; it is impossible, however, to resist admiring, not only his perfect mastery of all the points connected with his branch of the service, but the zeal with which he surveyed other departments, laid down plans for the far future, examined maps, watched with jealous severity men and officers of all ranks and occupations,—and prepared himself, by many subtle processes, for assuming a higher authority. His first report is upon the ordnance employed at the siege of Toulon; with that place he is occupied until the close of the year. January and February of 1794 were spent in superintending the defences of Marseilles and other conspicuous positions on the coast. Then opens the lurid prospect of the Italian campaign; and, with oblique glances at Paris, the Correspondence thunders on—a pæan of salutes and imprecations—to Montenotte, Mondovi, Lodi,

Milan, and Mantua. Few of the letters are free from complaints or expostulations. The general effect of the picture is that of one gigantic and immaculate genius—a portrait not impartially drawn—surrounded by apathy, incompetence, barbarism, and dishonesty. "There is a good deal of heat in everybody's head," wrote the Citizen-General in September, 1795, "but the genius of liberty never abandons its defenders." Among these defenders, however, if we accept the evidence of their great captain, so much turpitude existed that chivalry itself despaired. Still, it is only just to remember that, when he led these hordes into Italy, he bade them expect a prolonged revel; and, constructively, at least, instigated them to do that for doing which so many wretches were handed over to the executioner. The proclamation of the 27th of March, 1796, dated "Head-quarters, Nice," runs thus:—

Soldiers! You are naked and ill-fed; Government owes you everything, and can give you nothing. Your patience, and the fortitude you have displayed in the midst of these inhospitable rocks, are admirable; but they bestow no glory upon you, you are gaining no *éclat*. I will lead you to the most fertile plains in the world. Rich provinces, great cities shall be in your power; there you will enjoy honour, glory, and wealth. Soldiers of Italy, will you want in courage or in constancy?

A dull dragoon or a simple musqueteer might be pardoned, perhaps, for construing this into a dazzling prophecy of pillage, especially if rations had been meagre for several months in succession; but the very next day Napoleon was complaining to Carnot of the bad spirit spreading through his battalions. A mutiny broke out in the camp at Nice, and the example of severity was set without delay. To a soldier nothing could be forgiven, and the first shots fired during that campaign were those of the executioner. Yet, even the rigour of a general might have relented when his columns, pale with famine, and tottering with fatigue, marched painfully to Albenga, and there, for the time, tasted good bread, fresh viands, and the sweets of insubordination. "Misery has impaired discipline; without discipline there is no victory." The march to Montenotte, however, was accomplished without any serious ebullition; and there, in the light and flush of a glory still new to his imagination, Bonaparte proclaimed to the French army his prayer, "Long live the Republic!" But even then the troops were half-starved; they had neither bread nor brandy, and there was very little to plunder. It was at Lesegno that the first bitter rebuke issued from the Commander-in-Chief:—

The General-in-Chief expresses to the army his admiration of its bravery, and of the triumphs which it daily achieves over the enemy; but he witnesses with horror the frightful pillage to which certain unmanly wretches have devoted themselves—men who only join their regiments after the battle in order to perpetrate excesses dishonouring at once to the army and to the French name. Consequently, he orders:—1st. The Chief of the Staff to draw up for him, within twenty-four hours, a report upon the moral conduct of the Adjutants-General and other officers attached to the staff. The Generals of Divisions will transmit, within twenty-four hours, to the Commander-in-Chief memoranda on the morality of the superior officers who have been under their command since the opening of the campaign. * * The Generals of Divisions are authorized to degrade upon the spot, and even to send under arrest to Fort Carré, in the Antilles, such officers as, by their example, have sanctioned the horrible rapine which, for several days, has been going forward. Generals of Divisions are authorized, considering the circumstances, to shoot upon the spot such officers and soldiers as by their conduct encourage others to pillage, thus

destroying discipline, introducing disorder in the army, and compromising at once its safety and its glory.

This is succeeded by a vehement denunciation of the "cowards" who failed to follow their flags, who skulked out of battle, and who were described as fit only to make roads beyond the Var. But little effect had these orders of the day. At Mondovi the French bore off a whole forest of laurels—and no leaves or fishes. Addressing the Directory Executive, Napoleon wrote on the 24th of April, 1796:—

"You can have no conception of the state of the army in a military or in an administrative sense. When I arrived it was worked upon by every species of evil spirit; it was without head, without discipline, without subordination. I have made examples; I have employed every possible means to reorganize the service, and victory has done the rest. * * Nevertheless, the soldier, destitute of bread, gives way to excesses of fury which make one blush to be a man. The capture of Ceva and Mondovi will give me an opportunity, and I am resolved to make some terrible examples. *I will re-establish order, or I will cease to be the commander of these brigands.*"

At Cherasco he calmed down:—

All goes well. We have less plundering. The first hunger of a destitute army has been appeased. The miserable culprits, after all, are to be excused. After sighing for three years among the peaks of the Alps, they entered the Promised Land, and were eager to taste its fruits. I have shot three and sent six to work at the pickaxe beyond the Var.

On the same day he issued a proclamation to the army:—

Soldiers! In fifteen days you have won six victories, captured twenty-one flags, fifty-five pieces of artillery, several strong places,—conquering, in fact, the richest portion of Piedmont; you have made 15,000 prisoners and killed or wounded upwards of 10,000 men. Previously you had been fighting for sterile rocks, rendered illustrious by your valour, but useless to your country; but now your services are equivalent to those of the armies in Holland and on the Rhine. Denuded of all, you have yourselves supplied all. You have fought battles without cannon, crossed rivers without bridges, made forced marches without shoes, bivouacked without brandy, and often without bread. None but republican phalanxes, none but the soldiers of liberty, could have suffered what you have suffered. Thanks are accorded to you for it all. Soldiers! a grateful country owes its prosperity to you, and if, conquerors at Toulon, you foreshadowed the immortal campaign of 1794, your present victories presage others still more splendid. The two armies which you so recently attacked with glorious audacity have been overwhelmed by you, and the miserable men who sneered at your misery and rejoiced in the enemy's prospect of triumph, stand confounded and trembling. But, soldiers, you have as yet done nothing, for there are still deeds for you to do. Neither Turin nor Milan is yours. The ashes of Tarquin's conquerors are still trampled upon by the assassins of Basseville. At the commencement of the campaign you were totally unprovided, now you are abundantly supplied; numerous magazines have been captured from the enemy; our field and our siege artillery have arrived. Soldiers, your country expects much of you: will you justify its confidence? Our greatest obstacles have been overcome, no doubt; but we still have battles to fight, cities to capture, rivers to pass. Are there, then, among you any whose courage has degenerated? Are there any who would prefer to return to the summits of the Apennines and Alps, to endure the jibes of soldier-slaves? No; such there cannot be among the victors of Montenotte and Millesimo, of Dego and Mondovi. You all burn to spread afar the glory of the French nation; you are all eager to humiliate those proud kings who dare to dream of fastening fetters upon us; you all aim at dictating an honourable peace, which will indemnify your country for the enormous sacrifices she has made; you would all wish to say with pride, when returning to your

native villages: "I was with the conquering army of Italy!" Friends, I promise you that conquest; but there is one condition which you must swear to observe,—to respect the people you are delivering, to aid in suppressing the horrible system of pillage carried on on the part of villains instigated by the enemy. Otherwise, you will not be the liberators of nations, but their scourge; you will not be the pride of the French people, for they will disown you. Your victories, your courage, your success, the blood of our brothers dead in battle, all will be lost—all, even our honour and our glory. As for myself and the generals in whom you confide, we should blush to command an army without discipline, without restraint, which recognizes no law except that of force. But, invested with the national authority, armed with justice and with law, I will cause to be respected by the few men I see without heart and without chivalry those laws of equity and humanity which they have trampled under foot. I will not suffer these brigands to defile your laurels; I will enforce to the very letter the regulations which have been laid down for the preservation of order. Plunderers shall be mercilessly shot. Many have been so already. I have had occasion to remark with pleasure the eagerness with which the good soldiers of our army have executed their orders. Peoples of Italy—the French army has come to break your chains; the French nation is the friend of all other nations; come to her with confidence; your possessions, your religions, and your customs shall be respected. We make war as generous enemies,—but we only desire to war against the tyrants who oppress you.

—This proclamation is in every sense a masterpiece:—it appeals to the French soldier, whatever the French soldier may be,—a culprit who feared the executioner, or a man jealous of his own and his comrades' glory. But we are at no loss to understand how far the rapacity of the army had been carried, when Napoleon thought it necessary to promulgate persuasions and menaces of this character. In modern days, not to speak of Dahra, it is the *Zouave* boast to have *joliment nettoyé* any village full of scared African damsels; and, when Napoleon was building up his fortunes, the blood of innocence dripped from the French bayonet wherever the legions of the Republic were conducted by the conspirator of the Empire. But a singular circumstance is, that Bonaparte, while he dictated his virtuous fulminations, seems to have hankered after booty himself. "Above all, send me," he writes in May, 1796, to Citizen Faypout, "a list of the pictures, statues, cabinets, and curiosities, to be found at Milan, Parma, Placentia, Modena, and Bologna." The outrages of which he complained entered into a more vulgar category; and, to all appearance, were little mitigated by the "terrible examples" made at almost every halting-place. At Tortona, on the 5th of May, "brigandage" and "pillage" were still the standing topics of complaint. To the word "laurel" the word "soiled" almost invariably appertains; in his own hands Napoleon employed ravage as a legitimate instrument of conquest, as when he issued his terrible proclamation to the Milanese, denouncing a threat of instant death against every one detected in the possession of arms or gunpowder. But to the soldier he incessantly prohibited—and found it necessary to prohibit—the practice of robbery; and even at Brescia, while thanking his Grenadiers and Carabineers for their valour, bitterly upbraided "some among them who have perpetrated crimes of pillage dishonouring to their military character." Nothing, he added, should be taken from the inhabitants that was not paid for in solid money; and this, no doubt, was a politic announcement, although money was scarce, and although the French columns found it difficult to provide a full meal for themselves one day after another. At

the climax of the campaign, when the last Austrian had been expelled from Italy, and when the Republican tricolor floated unchallenged upon the German mountains, Napoleon's Pindarics were blotted with rebuke.

The excesses of the army, described in language which might have surprised the Duke of Wellington, appear almost to have exasperated the first Napoleon almost to despair. Evidently, he sometimes compared himself to Holagou at the head of his Tartars, or Nadir watching the dying embers of Delhi. In spite of persuasion and severity, the work of rapine went on until the "Liberator of Europe" might have envied that Sultan who, as Turkish history insists, marched a host across his empire without treading down a blade of grass. From Milan itself emanated an Order of the Day more fierce than any hitherto quoted:—

The General-in-Chief is informed that, in spite of his reiterated orders, the army persists in pillaging, and that the peaceful inhabitants of the country have their houses plundered and devastated in all directions. This infamous conduct on the part of individuals who, aspiring to endanger and dishonour the army, compels the General no longer to delay the application of such rigorous measures as may appear to him necessary for the maintenance of public order, and for the preservation of the laurels that have been reaped by the army. Accordingly, he orders:—The Generals of Divisions and Brigades, upon their own responsibility, to arrest and shoot, in presence of their assembled troops, after obtaining the judgment of a court-martial, every soldier, be his rank what it may, and every person in the suite of the army caught in the act of pillaging. Commanders of Corps and Captains of Companies will superintend the conduct of their subordinates on the march, in camps, or in cantonments, and will arrest, without exception, every man accused of pillage, or detected pilfering; since any negligence on their part might compromise the army, the General-in-Chief hereby declares that he will hand over to a court-martial every commandant or officer who shall not have fulfilled his duty in these respects. * * The army ought to know that discipline, wisdom, and respect of property sustain the course of victory, that pillage and theft are practised only by cowards; that such men are unworthy to remain in the Republican ranks; that they conspire against the honour of their comrades, and have no other aim than that of blasting the laurels won by so much courage and constancy. Soldiers! Patriots! Republicans! seize upon these scoundrels; deliver them up to the sword of the law; you will save the honour of the army; you will ratify the triumphs of your arms; you will earn a double title to the public gratitude by declaring war simultaneously against the satellites of despotism and the immoral partisans of disorder and rapine.

The energy of this language indicates the gravity of the evil denounced. The French army passed on,—the war supporting itself,—"as terrible as the fire of Heaven," to quote Napoleon's favourite phrase, which starts up every now and then in the Correspondence. At Tortona, indeed, the mighty General formed, as it were, the central point in an irradiation of brilliant menaces, proclamations flashing from head-quarters to all points of the compass like bayonets in a military trophy. To the Governor of Alessandria,—"I demand the immediate and severe punishment of these soldiers"—the disaffected garrison of Serravalle. To the Military Commission,—"The Seigneur of Arquata and his wife have yielded to the instincts of their perfidy. I require that the Military Commission shall try them by military law." To the Tyrolese,—"To all who take arms and treat us as enemies we shall be as terrible as the fire of Heaven; we will burn houses and devastate villages." To General Berthier,—"Imprison the entire municipality of Bosco. Tell them through our Adjutant-General, that

if they do not surrender the assassins in their commune, and indicate on the spot a list of at least a dozen names, I will shoot them at once." To the people of the Imperial fiefs,—"Every one who, forty-eight hours after the promulgation of this order, is found with arms in his hands shall be shot." To the Senate of Genoa,—"I will burn whole villages and cities wherever a single Frenchman is assassinated. . . . The corpse of a single Frenchman assassinated shall carry disaster through entire communes." Decidedly brave men might well have been nervous in the North of Italy while Bonaparte was at Tortona threatening to crimson the Scrivia with blood, and to stain the waters of Genoa the Superb with other purple than that of Tyre. But the most remarkable element in these proclamations and despatches is the contrast between Napoleon's spirit when menacing the conquered people and when urging his army to be moderate and humane. Thus, what sort of inspiration was it likely that a soldier should derive from a chief who made war in this fashion?—

On the day after the fight at Borghetto, I quitted that place for Tortona; I arrested the municipal functionaries of seven or eight villages, the most notorious as dens of assassination; I shut them up in the castle, and informed them that if within a quarter of an hour I had not a list of the assassins in their villages, I would shoot them all. Soon enough, I was in possession of a numerous catalogue. I formed, on the spot, a numerous column, the command of which I intrusted to Adjutant-General Leclerc. Every one of the villages was invested two hours afterwards, and before the evening the assassins denounced had been shot in front of their own homes. Next day, Brigadier Lanoucy marched to the village of Arquata, and reduced it to ashes.

Among the letters of more general historical interest, two are very curious. The following, to the Executive of the Directory, and dated August 14th, 1796:—

I think it useful, Citizen Directors, to lay before you my opinions of the Generals employed with the army (then stationed at Brescia); you will remark that there are very few who can be of much service to me:—Berthier—talents, activity, courage, character. Augereau—much character, courage, firmness, activity; accustomed to war, is popular in the army, and happy in his operations. Massena—active, indefatigable, has impetuosity, *coup d'œil*, and promptness in decision. Serurier—fights like a common soldier; takes no responsibility upon himself, steady, has not a sufficiently good opinion of his troops, is ill. Despinoy—soft, without activity, without audacity, is not made for war, is not liked by the soldiers, makes little use of his head; but has some pride, with spirit and sound political opinions, is good for a home command. Sauret—a good, a very good soldier, hardly sagacious enough to be a General, seldom successful. Abbattucci—not fit to command fifty men. Garnier, Meunier, Casabianca—incapable; not fit to command a battalion in a war so vigorous and so important as this. Macquart—a brave man; no talents, but spirited. Gaultier—good for a bureau; cannot make war.

The other letter is addressed from Verona to Carnot, at Paris. It is significant:—

One of my brothers, a military Commissioner at Marseilles, has visited Paris without permission. This young man, although possessed of some character, has a very perverse head; he has all his life had a passion for meddling in politics. At a time when there appear to be so many persons desirous of doing me an injury, and when every kind of intrigue is set on foot, to confer currency upon reports as foolish as they are profoundly wicked, I beg you will do me the essential service of ordering him to join the army within twenty-four hours. I should wish him to be with the army in the North. * * If there be in France a single man of honesty and good faith who suspects my political intentions, and has a doubt of

my conduct, I will instantly renounce even the happiness of serving my country. Two or three months of retirement will calm down envy, will re-establish my health, and put me in a position to occupy with more advantage such posts as may be confided to me by the Government.

Nothing more characteristically Napoleonic is contained in the entire collection. Throughout, however, the great adventurer is seen welding the French army into a sword and fitting the hilt to his hand. The labour was vast; his disappointments were many; for he who erected a monument amid the smoking ruins of a house, and inscribed upon it, "Here a Frenchman was assassinated," thought fit, during his Italian campaign, to hang and shoot more than a few of the Frenchmen following his standards, to threaten officers of all ranks with death, and to declare upon one occasion that unless a change for the better took place he would resign his responsibility, and cease to command an army of "brigands." Thus disciplined, with the star of the Legion of Honour glittering as yet dimly above the Articles of War, the conquerors of Italy were schooled in pretorianism, and prepared to shout "Imperator" first in the camp of their General and then in the metropolis of their nation.

Rita: an Autobiography. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

IN the days when Mrs. Radcliffe was weakening the nerves and injuring the health of half a nation, as well as her own, by those supernatural novels—or, being supernatural, *romances* according to Mr. Jeaffreson—"The Mysteries of Udolpho," "The One-Handed Monk," and the like, the lady had a world of imitators who "piled the agony" till the mind of the reading public tottered on its throne. There was something like a feeling of compassion in Mrs. Radcliffe. If she terrified every sensation of comfort, security, and happiness out of the body, she took care at the end to pour balm into the wounded feelings, and by explanations of a very matter-of-fact quality, she showed how all the terrors were mere shams—her dead people, wax figures—her spectres, magic-lantern fancies,—and that, from the first, she was only laughing at you, and never intended to actually kill you outright, or allow you to be driven into suicide. Her imitators were, generally speaking, far more savage in their disposition. They pealed forth something like real thunder, and they insisted on its reality. Their daggers went into the bosom up to the very hilt; when the weapons were withdrawn from the wound, they smoked awfully, and from the awful gash it was nothing less than life's blood that flowed,—and went on flowing, till there was no more of it to add to the "purple river." Bowls of poison, then, you may rest assured, were very serious matters indeed. Woe betide the hero or heroine who sipped thereof! We are not very sure if any lady or gentleman ever recovered whose nose had once become conscious of the odour of the draught. Conflagrations, with this class of writers, burnt down every edifice they laid hold of; and if by chance an individual escaped,—it may have been the virtuous proprietor, but depend upon it, it turned out that he was not insured, and not merely his wife and children, but all his property had perished in the flames. There was no comfort to the reader in having such an individual rescued. He only wandered on, for ever, in mendicancy, looked in at the windows of houses where he used to dine, and turned away, with a sigh, uninvited to enter. We do not know which formed the most terrible feature in the novels of these writers, the virtues or the vices of the characters in action. The former were always oppressive, ostentatious, sententious, and

detestably complacent. The man in the play is about to kick Joseph Surface when that irritatingly placid fellow retires from society with half of a virtuous sentiment gently falling from his lips; we have always felt inclined to treat in like manner the very virtuous people of the old romances,—they are only virtuous, as Pamela was virtuous, because it was more profitable and comfortable. We rather prefer to these the terribly vicious people of these same novelists. There is no mistake, there is no hypocrisy about them. Their stupendous perversity, their tremendous obstinacy, their unutterable delight in doing evil, their Ajax-like defiance of all thundering consequences,—in all this there is something heroic. The heroism has, indeed, a sulphur smell about it, but it is, after all, uncommonly sublime—and ridiculous. There is no getting at the heart or head of one of these delicious monsters; you may appeal to his feelings or his senses, his judgment or his passions, it is all the same,—your love, like your labour, is lost, and the villain ruthlessly dances in ecstasy at his own villany. The type of these fellows is admirably delineated in Mr. Brough's interpolated character, in "Lalla Rookh"—viz., Khorsanbad. How does that atrocious scamp, with his good songs and his bad principles, reply to the kind people who come to him with tracts and peremptory orders to be good? Hear the unconverted Gheber.—

Peace! or we shall quarrel;
You know I won't have anything that's moral;
I hate morality—the thing I jolly call
Is doing everything that's diabolical!
Yet, spite of all attempts, we've got the worse.
Virtue's triumphant—vice is *vice versa*.

To have turned away from the high-spiced romances to which we have alluded, to the Simple Stories, the Men of Feeling, the Sentimental Journey-makers, and other men and matter of the sort, must have been an intense delight—a medical calming and soothing and refitting of the disturbed system. If there be any who have in the present day had a too long, too full, too dear, and too indigestible an enjoyment of exciting French novels or thrilling English stories, let them take up the quiet, gentle, sensible Rita. She will tell them a story of no wonderful incidents or variety, impossibility or improbability; but she will be found narrating, briefly and agreeably, the details of a life—wherein there are the essentials of a novel—contrasting characters, a story duly developed, and a *dénouement*, on which the curtain would have descended to a *cotillon*, were it not for one melancholy wretch, about whose failings Rita perhaps says a little too much, who cuts so melo-dramatically-tragic a figure as the curtain falls, that it descends rather slowly to grave music; not on account of that melancholy vagabond himself, but of the trouble we are certain he will yet be to a number of highly respectable people. We give one extract, as a specimen of the author's style of portrait painting:—

"A dim suspicion flashed on me as to whom I was brought here to visit,—that mysterious figure in the background, of whom I had more than once had a hint as influencing largely my father's conduct and opinions. He pulled the bell of the entrance: a servant in livery opened the door. No question was asked, no name mentioned: my father, drawing my arm through his, passed in. We entered a large, low salon, richly decorated in white and gold, at the further end of which sat a lady, who might be described in somewhat similar terms. For she was rather large, and not very tall, and dressed in a white Turkish peignoir, embroidered in gold down the front and sleeves. I instantly recognized her as the person I had seen on my father's arm at Marshal Soult's ball. The countenance was strangely and indelibly impressed on my memory. Depraved Roman empresses had come to me, formerly, over my history, somewhat

after this likeness; the same low brows, and bands of snake-like hair, bold, handsome eyes, hard, aquiline nose, so white and sharply cut, the same overfull sweep of the inferior lip, showing such lines of brilliant teeth when she laughed. It was a magnificent head, certainly, but I should have preferred positive ugliness. There was something in the expression of her eyes that sent a shiver through me, and by the triumph that glittered there, I knew that she saw at a glance what I felt, while her manner became still more sleek and feline. She came forward, holding out both her hands, and drew me to the sofa on which she had been sitting when we entered. 'Madame de Barrènes, I have brought you my daughter, whom you were kind enough to wish to know.'—'I have, indeed, long desired it.' (She spoke in French.) 'That dear Colonel promised some time ago to bring you, but you know how faithless he is! I dare say he never said a word to you about it. Dear child! I would not intrude myself on your affliction, knowing—' In short, women understand these things better than men, otherwise I would have come and mingled my tears with yours. I hope our friendship may ripen fast; there is something *sympathetic* in our natures, I am sure. I adore books; if it were not for my literary pursuits my life would be very dreary. Would you like to see my article on the 'Expansion of the Soul,' in the *Trois Mondes*? My taste, I confess, is somewhat an abstruse one for a woman, but I occupy myself solely with philosophy and moral development,' (my eye caught the words, 'par Paul de Kock,' on the back of a volume that protruded from a sofa-cushion beside me), 'and never read the depraved literature of the day. Have you read Victor Cousin's last work? No? Ah! you have a treat there.' My father looked rather bored while this was going on, as if it was not the sort of thing to which he was accustomed, and that we might be spared it. But Madame was not to be balked of her morality; so I sat at the edge of the sofa, looking very foolish, with my hands in Madame's, while she continued: 'Are you fond of the drama, *chère petite*? Ah! I quite understand,—the plays they give here generally are so unsuited for a young girl. A friend of mine has sent me a box to see the first representation of a comedy of his to-morrow evening at the Théâtre-Français. At the Français, everything is *irréprochable*; un peu lourd, peut-être, mais tout ce qu'il y a de plus moral.—Will you do me the pleasure to accompany me?' 'By-the-by,' cut in my father, 'we came expressly to ask you to dine with us to-morrow, *chère Comtesse*.—' 'Enchanté; and the play afterwards. It will be a *fête* for me, who so seldom go into the world! I lead the life of a recluse, my dear. I hope you will come often to my little hermitage. How like you she is, Colonel! Just that proud English air. But you must not remain shut up in this way, dear child; you must conquer your feelings. Ah! I know what that is too well!—but for the sake of *ce cher papa* you must make the exertion. Those cheeks are too pale. I should recommend a little *gris lilac* under the bonnet; all that black is so unbecoming! Ah! by-the-by, *cher Colonel*, have you heard this dreadful report about the Galoffski?—*pauvre Galoffski*!—' 'No. What is it? I had a note from her two or three days ago,' and my father glanced towards me.—'Found poisoned in bed this morning, with the bottle of laudanum in her hand. They say she killed herself partly from jealousy of that roué milord—that she had a terrible scene with him yesterday. Ah! look you, the women who lead these dreadful lives always come to some bad end.'—'By G—d! how shocking! I dare say that blackguard Rawdon has been entirely the cause of it.'—'Who knows?' responded Madame, shrugging her shoulders. 'Her debts, on *dit*, are enormous. As milord gambled, and has lost so much, perhaps she supplied him with money, poor thing!' 'My indignation here overcame my repugnance to speak.'—

'Rita' is an unpretending book; and whether to those who are yet at the sea-side, or to those who are tired of it, these volumes will be acceptable in idle hours and after seasons of over work.

The Blazon of Episcopacy. By the Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford, M.A. (J. R. Smith.)

We have in Mr. Bedford a new and very promising disciple of the "gentle science." Dame Juliana Berners would have liked to chat with him about the coat-armour of Japhet and the "churlish" conduct of Ham. Sir John Ferne would have asked him to dinner. Dugdale would have invited him to be present at the defacing of the monument of a *parvenu* who had assumed arms without the authority of the College. Seriously, there has been an amount of industry bestowed upon this curious work which is very creditable to the author, and will be found beneficial to all who care for the subject on which it has been employed.

But—some of our readers may say—to what purpose has this labour been bestowed? The question may be fairly asked,—and it may also be *unfairly* asked. Mr. Bedford, doubtless, would not pretend that such a heraldic labour ranked with the laying-down of the electric telegraph or the discovery of chloroform. But he might, like many worthy scholars, have given his leisure to the chronology of Horace's amours; or he might have done nothing at all with it, which would have been still worse. Neither are we always to apply the prosaic test of utility, or heaven help our fair sisters with their embroidery needles, and a thousand artists of every kind who, though not so necessary as cobblers, help to adorn and refine life and make it pass elegantly away. Yet Mr. Riland Bedford does not need this apology in its fullest extent. Heraldry is of use in all history and, when brought to bear on episcopacy, in the history of the Church. To know what families certain bishops of the Middle Ages belonged to, as indicated by their arms, may illustrate the events of their life and times; and, at least, the inquiry opens the large question, what proportion of the mediæval and later prelates have been men of birth?

The information thus supplied by Mr. Bedford has been drawn from many ancient repositories,—from "almost every MS. or printed book of any authority in the principal public libraries," to begin with,—and from private collections likewise. It is certain, therefore, that what we have here is as authentic as existing authenticity will permit. No doubt, some of the earliest coats of all cannot be relied upon, for we find four (for instance) registered as belonging to Archbishops of Canterbury earlier than the date (A.D. 1147) which Mr. Planché ('Pursuivant of Arms,' p. 12) assigns as that of the first "truly called armorial bearing." It is clear that "*MSS. Lambeth, 555*," cannot justify us in believing that Lanfranc carried "party per saltier az. and G. a cross bottonnee O. from a bezant in base":—and this must rank with the many instances in which bearings were invented for individuals of ages in which heraldry was really unknown.

No doubt, however, can reasonably exist of the general accuracy of the accounts at a date subsequent to that which saw heraldry thoroughly established; and it is provoking to think that facts may lurk in the symbolism of early heraldry which it is now too late to explain. If the Lambeth MSS. are right in attributing "three Cornish choughs" to Thomas Becket, why did he carry these birds in an age when there was always a reason (if only a jocular one) for the choice of charges?

But perhaps the most curious remark suggested by a work like that before us is that, powerful as was the Mediæval Church, the great barons do not seem to have forced themselves into its high places. Among the first thirty Archbishops of Canterbury we only find

four baronial names—Ufford, Courtenay, Arundel (*alias* Fitz-Alan), and Stafford; among the corresponding Archbishops of York, nine—Fitzherbert, Plantagenet, Gray, Giffard, La Zouche, Neville, Arundel, Le Scrope, and Nevill. And so with the sees generally. There is a sprinkling of baronial and gentle names among the prelates of England, but the mass of them rose by their genius from the middle and lower classes. In Scotland, ecclesiastical honours and wealth were more "greedily grippit" (to use old Knox's expression), and the revolt was proportionately violent. The English populace rose here and there for the "old religion," but we scarcely know an instance of such rising in Scotland, except in one case in the south, where the Maxwells were powerful, and where a man of genius, Gilbert Brown, the last Abbot of Sweet-heart Abbey, had great moral influence.

If Mr. Bedford should feel disposed to renew his labour, we recommend him to annotate this work copiously and carefully, and so to give it still greater historical value, by the addition of biographical matter. But, as it is, it is a very deserving performance, and will give him a place among the heraldic writers of the country.

A Month in Yorkshire. By Walter White. (Chapman & Hall.)

It may occur to some readers that the records of a walk through Yorkshire, however agreeably narrated, cannot in these days of intercourse, express trains, penny papers, and peripatetic lecturers, contain any very considerable amount of novelty. The contrary, nevertheless, is the fact. There are scores of incidents of travel in this one volume devoted to an exploration of only a portion of Yorkshire, which affect the mind as strongly, come upon it with as much surprise, as if they were incidents illustrative of the manners and morals of a land hitherto unknown to us. We laugh at the Turk who was ignorant whether London was in England or England in London, but it is matched by the carpenter whom the author encountered in the most cheerful quarter of Hull—the public burying-ground—who "ud rather work the jack-plane all day than read," and who knew this much of China, that it was only three days' sail from Hull! Nor does there appear much desire in certain authorities to encourage a taste for reading. The melancholy keeper of the solitary Spurn lighthouse complained grievously of an inexplicable proceeding of the Trinity Board, which "had ceased to circulate the lighthouse library," and left the poor keepers to get through their dull office with full power to enjoy at least its monotony.

One of the chief objects of the author in this "walk" was, to observe and note the customs and condition of the people. In our first extracts we shall give a few illustrations of these matters, for their interest and importance can hardly be over-rated. Mr. White observes that rude manners do not necessarily imply loose morality. But there has always been too much of both in the north. There is, perhaps, more blasphemy uttered in Sheffield than in any dozen other towns in the kingdom. Where the old Norse habit of hard cursing prevails the other Norse custom of hard drinking will be found to prevail also,—and manners and morals are there worthy of each other. The old mayor of Beverley, who broke the head of the Archbishop of York with his own crozier, because the prelate had attempted to levy an unpopular tax,—and the men of Beverley, who slew the Earl of Northumberland and sacked his house, because he made a similar attempt

in a most arrogant fashion, are types of the hot-headed Yorkshiremen generally. The energy seems to have left the gentlemen-farmers, if it has left anybody. Mr. White fell in with a room full of them at Beverley,—they all lacked appetite, seemed the victims of dainty fare and late dinners, declared that they "hadn't walked four mile they didn't know when,"—and when they heard from the author that he was about to walk along the coast to the mouth of the Tees, set him down for a weak-minded person. People equally, and some more fashionable than these farmers, thought it wrong in our pedestrian to walk on a Sunday, but they thought no evil in discussing with him, for long hours, projects of lengthy expeditions a-foot for the Monday. At the morality and religious feeling of people like these he has many a sly thrust. But his best sketches are from lower life. Here is a "rough" whom we have often encountered; he is a specimen of the Yorkshire savage:—

"I was passing a tilery near Welwick when a beery fellow, who sat in the little office with a jug before him and a pipe in his mouth, threw up the window and asked, in a gruff, insolent tone, 'A say, guvner, did ye meet Father Mathew?'—'Yes,'—'What did he say to ye?'—'He told me I should see a fool at the tileworks.' Down went the window with a hearty slam, and before I was fifty yards away, the same voice rushed into the road and challenged me to go back and fight. And when the owner of the voice saw that the stranger took no heed thereof, he cried, till hidden by a bend in the road, 'Yer nothin' but t' scam o' t' yerth!—yer nothin' but t' scam o' t' yerth!'"

In contrast with the drunken tiler, however, Mr. White found thrifty young married labourers, with buxom busy lasses for wives, plenty of children and wages, and a reluctance to believe "that sending a boy to school would be better than keeping him at work for five shillings a week." This reluctance, it is to be hoped, will be surmounted, for the common people there are not the fools that the "roughs" and wiser folks take them for. Here, for instance, is a sample of the good sense of the Flamborough fishermen:—

"Clean and well-clad, they were favourable—and as I afterwards saw—not exceptional specimens of their class. In their own opinion the Flamborough fishermen bear as good a character as any in Yorkshire—perhaps better. About seven years ago they all resolved to work but six days a week, and on no account to go to sea on Sundays. They held to their resolve, and, to the surprise of most, found themselves the better. They earn quite as much as before, if not more, and go to work with better spirit. During the herring season it is a common practice with them to put into Scarborough on Saturday evening, and journey home by rail for the Sunday, taking advantage of the very low fares at which return tickets are issued to fishermen. And as for diet, they take good store of bread and meat, pies even, in their boats, seeing no reason why they should not live as well as their neighbours. A glass of rum was acceptable, especially in cold and blowing weather; but so far as they knew, there were very few fishermen who would not 'choose hot coffee before rum any day.' There was none of that drinking among fishermen now as there used to be formerly. You could find some in Flamborough 'as liked their glass,' but none to be called drunkards. There is a National School in the village; but not so well attended as it might be, and perhaps would be if they had a better schoolmaster. The people generally had pretty good health, which is possibly the occasion why the last two doctors, finding time hang heavy on their hands, drank themselves to death. There is, or rather was in July, 1857, an opening for a doctor in Flamborough."

One of the great wants of the rural districts, and indeed of many other localities, is suitable

religious teaching. If there be few church and chapel goers compared with the population, it is because what is read at church does not impress, and what is said does not enlighten the listener. "Choose such words as they are familiar with," says Mr. White,—such as John Bunyan uses, and you can make them understand any ordinary subject, and take pleasure in it. And how happy they are when you can suggest an illustration from something common to their daily life. I would have undertaken to give an hour's lecture on terrestrial magnetism, even, to that company; and not one should have wished it shorter." The "company" were various rustics in a public-house, who earned eighteenpence a day and as much as they could eat, and who were well content with earthly matters as they found them. As for heavenly subjects, they, for lack of what they can better comprehend, obtain such information thereon as is contained in the popular songs printed at Otley, and sold by the hundred. The following is a sample, quoted from the song entitled 'The Railway to Heaven':—

O! what a deal we hear and read
About Railways and railway speed,
Of lines which are, or may be made;
And selling shares is quite a trade.

Allow me, as an old Divine,
To point you to another line,
Which does from earth to heaven extend,
Where real pleasures never end.

Of truth divine the rails are made,
And on the Rock of Ages laid;
The rails are fix'd in chairs of love,
Firm as the throne of God above.

One grand first-class is used for all,
For Jew and Gentile, great and small,
There's room for all the world inside,
And kings with beggars here do ride.

About a hundred years or so
Wesley and others said they'd go:
A carriage mercy did provide,
That Wesley and his friends might ride.

'Tis nine-and-thirty years, they say,
Whoever lives to see next May,
Another coach was added then
Unto this all-important train.

Jesus is the first engineer,
He does the gospel engine steer;
We've guards who ride, while others stand
Close by the way with flag in hand.

CHORUS.

'My Son,' says God, 'give me thy heart':—
Make haste, or else the train will start.

Mr. White says, with great truth, on this and similar productions, that "though good taste and conventionality may be offended at such hymns as these, it seems to me that if those who sing them had words preached to them which they could understand and hearken to gladly, they would be found not unprepared to lay hold of real truth in the end." There is evidently a longing for instruction among many of the people. A good woman at a farm-house near Street Houses, conceiving that the knapsack of the pedestrian was warrant for his being a pedlar, called after him, "Eh! packman, d'ye carry benks?" She wanted a new "spelder-beuk" for one of her children. The women, it would seem, have more care for the instruction of the young than their fathers have. Too many of the latter only prize high wages for the sake of spending, not of saving. "Look here, lad," said one of a knot of labourers to our wayfarer, "I'd rather am fifty shillings a week and fling 'em right off into that pond there than am fifteen to keep"; and so the tap-room becomes crowded, and if a master send thither for his servant, "Tell him I isn't here, I isn't a coomin," is the quality of the answer too often sent back by the messenger. The bright side of the picture turns up again, however, when we meet with the colliers of

Brough, one of whom denounced his own master for taking away 5,000*l.* a year from the mines, and not giving a penny of it towards a school. "It made a man's heart sore," exclaimed the miner, "to see bairns wantin' schoolin' and no yabble to get it. 'Twasn't right, that 't wasn't." There was the same feeling among the lead-miners, among whom was a boy naturally gifted, but of whom the proud yet desponding father said, "It don't seem right that a lad should want a bit o' larnin' and not get it." Meanwhile there are mediums of instruction in these remote districts that would not, perhaps, be approved of even by those who are careless enough not to offer better. Here is a scene near Swaledale:—

"When near the hills I overtook an old pedlar, and slackened my pace to have a talk with him. At times I had fancied my knapsack, of less than ten pounds' weight, a little too heavy; but he, though aged sixty, carried a pack of forty pounds, and when in his prime could have borne twice as much. He took matters easily now; walked slowly, and rested often. From talking about schools, he began to contrast the present time with the past. Things were not half so good now as in the olden time, when monasteries all over the land took proper care alike of religion and the poor. Where was there anything like religion now-a-days, except among the Roman Catholics? Without them England would be in a miserable plight; but he took comfort, believing from certain signs that the old days would return—that England would once more acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. 'Never,' I replied; 'that's not possible in a country where the Bible circulates freely; and where all who will may read it.'—'The Bible!' he answered sneeringly—'the Bible! What's the Bible? It's a very dangerous and improper book for the people to read. What should they know about it? The Church is the best judge. The Bible, indeed! Such talk surprised me. I had heard that the Papists employ emissaries of all degrees in the endeavour to propagate their doctrines; but never met with one before who spoke out his notions so unreservedly; and I could have imagined myself thrown back some five hundred years, and the old fellow to be the spokesman in the Somersetshire ballad:—

Chill tell thee what good yellove,
Before the vriers went hence,
A bushell of the best wheate
Was sold for vorteen pence,
And vorty egges a penny,
That were both good and newe;
And this che say my self zeene,
And yet ich am no Jewe.

Ich care not for the Bible booke,
'Tis too big to be true.
Our blessed Ladyes psalter
Zhall for my money goe;
Zuch pretty prayers, as therein bee,
The Bible cannot showe.

I began to defend the rights of conscience, when, as we came to the foot of the first great hill, the old packman advised me to reconsider my errors, bade me good day, and turned into a cottage; perhaps to sell calico; perhaps to sow tares for the keeper of the keys at Rome."

However lax the tone of morals may be in the more crowded districts, one would expect to find a primitive purity of character in the quieter and more thinly populated valleys. But even the dalesmen of Stalling Busk are given to money-grubbing. The maxim of each man is, "I don't want to chate nor to be chated; but if it must be one or t'other, why then I wouldn't be chated." The dalesmen probably learn from the townsmen, not that knowledge is power, but that money is knowledge, and dignity, and every desirable thing beside. "He's got nought," exclaimed a coarse, rich man near Hull, slapping his pocket, of a poor man who differed from him in opinion, "he's got nought; what should he know about it?" Of far better spirit and happier feeling are those inhabitants of Clapdale who have never ascended to the summit of the mountain before

them. One of these residents gave no very illogical reason for this lack of curiosity: "You see," he said, "if a man gets on a high place, he isn't satisfied then; he wants to get higher. So I think best to content myself down here." This simplicity, however, is not common in the dales; witness this melancholy illustration, the scene of which is Burnsall, on the fork of the river where the Littondale branch joins that of Wharfedale proper:—

"A man who sat reading at his door near the farther end of the village looked up as I passed, and asked, 'Will ye have a drink o' porter?' Hot weather justified acceptance; he invited me to sit while he went to the barrel, and when he came forth with the foaming jug, he, too, must have a talk. But his talk was not what I expected—the simple words of a simple-minded rustic; he craved to know something, and more than was good, concerning a certain class of publications sold in Holywell Street: things long ago condemned by the moral law, and now very properly brought under the lash of the legal law by Lord Campbell. Having no mission to be a scavenger, I advised him not to meddle with pitch; but he already knew too much, and he mentioned things which help to explain the great demand for the immoral books out of the metropolis. One was, that in a small northern, innocent-looking country town, Adam and Eve balls regularly take place, open to all comers who can pay for admission."

Altogether, the experiences of Mr. White leave us an unpleasant impression of the popular character in Yorkshire. The consequent ground for alarm is wide enough, undoubtedly; but there is hope, nevertheless. The people slide into iniquity for want of cordial and affable instructors—for lack of intelligible teaching, and because social and general government too often stands in the way of healthy amusement, and leaves nothing outside the home of a poor man on the day of rest, after church-time, but the drinking-houses. We have ourselves known localities where reading-rooms were established, which were open on the Sunday after church hours, with very excellent effect. Well-meaning, but not clear-sighted, people took alarm. The rooms were closed, and the once deserted taverns were crowded again; and at some lower "Almacks" is established that horror of horrors, an "Adam and Eve ball." Let us turn from this depressing topic to general matters. Here is a graphic illustration of what the sea is effecting on some parts of the coast:—

"The entertainment at the *Crown and Anchor* at Kilnsea by no means equals the expectations of a stranger who reads the host's aristocratic name—*Metforth Tennison*—over the door. I found the bread poor; the cheese poorer; the beer poorest, yet was content therewith, knowing that vicissitude is good for a man. The place itself has a special interest, telling, so to speak, its own history—a history of desolation. The wife, pointing to the road passing between the house and the beach, told me she remembered Kilnsea Church standing at the seaward end of the village, with as broad a road between it and the edge of the cliff. But year by year, as from time immemorial the sea advanced, the road, fields, pastures, and cottages were undermined and melted away. Still the church stood, and though it trembled as the roaring waves smote the cliff beneath, and the wind howled around its unsheltered walls, service was held within it up to 1823. In that year it began to yield, the walls cracked, the floor sank, the windows broke; sea-birds flew in and out, shrieking in the storm, until, in 1826, one-half of the edifice tumbled into the sea, and the other half followed in 1831. The chief portion of the village stands on and near the cliff, but as the waste appears to be greater there than elsewhere, houses are abandoned year by year. In 1847 the *Blue Bell Inn* was 534 yards from the shore; of this quantity 43 yards were lost in the next six years. Kilnsea exists, therefore, only as a diminished and dimin-

ishing parish, and in the few scattered cottages near the bank of the Humber. The old font was carried away from the church to Skeffling, where it is preserved in the garden of the parsonage."

Examples of even greater devastation than this are cited by Mr. White; they are too long for quotation, but they are well worth reading both for matter and manner. We rather cite an almost poetical burst on the advantages of walking:—

"The falling tide had left a breadth of comparatively firm sand by the time I was ready to start, and along that I took my way to Bridlington: another stage of thirteen miles. The morning was bounteous in elements of enjoyment: a bright sun, great white clouds sailing high across the blue, a south-westerly breeze, which made the sea playful and murmurous: all gratifying to the desire of a wayfarer's heart. I could not help pitying those farmers at Beverley who saw no pleasure in walking. No pleasure in the surest promotion of health and exercise! No pleasure in the steady progressive motion which satisfies our love of change without hindering observation! No pleasure in walking, that strengthens the limbs and invigorates the lungs! No pleasure in arming the sling against the giant! No pleasure in the occasion of cheerful thoughts and manifold suggestions which bring contentment to the heart! Walking is an exercise which in our days might replace, more commonly than it does, the rude out-door recreations of former times; and if but a few of the many hundreds who put on their Sunday clothes to lounge the hours away at the corner of a street, would but take a ten miles' walk out to the country lanes or breezy moorlands, they would find benefit alike to their manhood and morals. If I remember rightly, it is one of the old Greeks who says that walking will almost cure a bad conscience; and for my part, I am never so ready to obey the precept of neighbourly love as when my sentiments are harmonized by walks of seven or eight leagues a day."

The above is a good recipe, if not to keep a man alive, at least to enable him to enjoy life while living. Below we shall see how a man at Bay Town enters on one of the critical phases of life, and how he is honoured when leaving it:

"From the talk that went on I gathered that Bay Town likes to amuse itself as well as other places. All through the past winter a ball or dance had been held nearly every evening, in the large rooms which, it appears, are found somewhere belonging to the very unpretending public-houses. On the other hand, church and chapel are well attended, and the singing is hearty. Weddings and funerals are made the occasion of festivals, and great is the number of guests. Martha assured me that two hundred persons were invited when her father was buried; and even for a child, the number asked will be forty or fifty; and all get something to eat and drink. It was commonly said in the neighbourhood that the head of a Bay Town funeral procession would be at the church before the tail had left the house. The church is on the hill-top, nearly a mile away. A clannish feeling prevails. Any lad or lass who should choose to wed with an outsider, would be disgraced. Ourselves to ourselves, is the rule. On their way home from church, the young couple are beset by invitations to drink at door after door, as they pass, and jugs of strong liquor are bravely drained, and all the eighteen hundred inhabitants share in the gladness."

In contrast with this grouping, take the following single figure, the glorious origin of the popular sign of "The Bold Dragon":—

"This quiet little village of Kirkcubbin was the birthplace of Tom Brown the famous dragoon, who at the battle of Dettingen cut his way single-handed into the enemy's line, recovered the standard of the troop to which he belonged, and fought his way back in triumph; by which exploit he made his name ring from one end of England to the other, and won a place for his likeness on many a sign-board. You may see his portrait here if you will, and his straight basket-hilted sword."

Mr. White is an excellent describer of the manufactures of the districts which he visits by turns. We can only add to this word of praise some passages taken from the chapter on the making of "shoddy." As he remarks, "To leave Yorkshire ignorant of one of our latest national institutions would be a reproach." The scene is Batley, the head-quarters of shoddy:—

"On alighting at the station, the sight of great pockets or bales piled up in stacks or laden on trucks, every bale branded *Anners*, and casks of oil from *Serita*, gave me at once a proof that I had come to the right place; for here were rags shipped at Antwerp from all parts of Northern Europe. Think of that. Hither were brought tatters from pedicular Poland, from the gipseys of Hungary, from the beggars and scarecrows of Germany, from the frowsy peasants of Muscovy; to say nothing of snips and shreds from monks' gowns and lawyers' robes, from postillions' jackets and soldiers' uniforms, from maidens' bodices and noblemen's cloaks. A vast medley, truly; and all to be manufactured into broadcloth in Yorkshire."

Mr. White went into "the devil's den" to see how old rags were ground into new cloth. There were revolving, roaring, screeching cylinders, throwing off from their steel teeth clouds of woolly fibres to the air, and heaps of flocks that piled over each other on the ground. The flocks are carried away to the mixing-houses, where they are sorted—the longest fibre being the best—and are lightly sprinkled with oil. In certain heaps the principal ingredient seemed to the visitor to consist of old worsted stockings; "and yet, before many days, these heaps would become grey cloth, fit for the jackets and mantles of winsome maidens." Even the greasy cotton wads with which engineers wipe their machinery enters into the material of some qualities of shoddy; and there are rags that are even not good enough for shoddy, and these are used as manure for the hops in Kent; "so we get shoddy in our beer as well as in our broadcloth." We must refer our readers to Mr. White's volume for an account how the flocks are converted into yarns, then pass to the looms, from whence they are transferred to the fullers, who give a pile to the cloth, which they dress without going to Nature for a teazel. The process is finished in the dye-house and tenter-ground:—

"From what I saw in the tenter-ground, I discovered that pilot cloth is shoddy; that glossy beavers and silky-looking mohairs are shoddy; that the Petershams so largely exported to the United States are shoddy; that the soft, delicate cloths in which ladies feel so comfortable, and look so graceful, are shoddy; that the 'fabric' of Talmas, Raglans, and paletots, and of other garments in which fine gentlemen go to the Derby, or to the Royal Academy Exhibition, or to the evening services in Westminster Abbey, are shoddy. And if Germany sends us abundance of rags, we send to Germany enormous quantities of shoddy in return. The best quality manufactured at Batley is worth ten shillings a yard; the commonest not more than one shilling."

The shoddy-makers are, for the most part, thrifty, well-conducted men; but we hear that—"the folk of the surrounding districts are accustomed to make merry over the shoddy-makers, regarding them as Gibbonites, and many a story do they tell concerning these clever conjurers, and their transformations of old clothes into new. Once, they say, a portly Quaker walked into Batley, just as the mill-hands were going to dinner: he came from the west, and was clad in that excellent broadcloth, which is the pride of Gloucestershire. 'Hey!' cried the hands, as he passed among them—'hey! look at that now! There's a bit of real cloth. Lookey, lookee! we never saw the like afore!': and they surrounded the worthy stranger, and kept him prisoner until they had all felt the texture of his coat, and expressed their admiration."

Here we close this interesting volume, commending it heartily, in homely but expressive phrase, as a thoroughly wholesome book. In these days this is no mean eulogy; but less than this would not be equal to Mr. White's deserts.

Sermons delivered at Uppingham School. By the Rev. E. Thring, Head-Master. (Cambridge, Macmillan & Co.; London, Bell & Daldy.)

THE revival of English school-life dates from the time of Dr. Arnold. Before that time, Winchester, Eton, and Westminster boys were admirably trained in Terence and Ovid, in the peculiarities of Horace and Aristophanes; but were left in a great measure to collect their religion from the associations of the place, or from the lives of illustrious commanders.

The reconstruction of a literary paganism rather than the inculcation of any particular religion was supposed to be the final cause of a public school. A public school-boy's notion of religion was of some lesson or other only fit for national schools, connected in some measure with the Church Collects and the accurate rehearsal of the Catechism.

One erudite schoolmaster is known to have objected to the study of the Greek Testament as having a tendency to vitiate a true Attic style,—the preservation of the idiom of Plato being in that gentleman's opinion of more practical importance than an acquaintance with the records of the Evangelists, or a familiarity with the reasoning of St. Paul.

The poetico-religious circumstances of public school-life,—the breathless hush after the day's tumult—the evening prayer against the perils of darkness, concurrent with fading lights and imaginative fears,—have been nowhere so truly conceived, or so musically expressed, as in the 'Confessions of an English Opium-Eater.'

The great man who made Rugby famous introduced into school-life a tone that was simple and Christian far more than classic and pagan. The sermons in the chapel were not contradictory to the lessons expounded in the school. And there were times even when the master in the pulpit did not disdain to bring in well-known words of Sophocles or Thucydides to illustrate texts of St. John and St. Paul. The publication of the Rugby school-sermons gave birth to many later volumes, little inferior in conciseness, brevity, and earnestness. The volume before us is such an one,—the work evidently of a sincere and truthful teacher. He does not attempt "to train poor humanity to one precise pattern,"—but he aims "to protect the young from having temptations thrust upon them, and to foster at the same time independent action by the knowledge that liberty is a well-ordered life; and true order, liberty." Truth, Honour, Wisdom and Folly, Work, Duty, Sacrifice and Value, are the topics on which Mr. Thring delivers short and weighty words. Take an example:—

"There is a heaping up of knowledge just as amenable to this censure as the ignorance of the unlearned, not indeed so censured by man, but equally worthy of it in a true judgment. The intellectual fool, full of knowledge but without wisdom, whose way is right in his own eyes, is no less a fool, nay, more so, than the ignorant fool, and as far from true wisdom. For knowledge is a very different thing from wisdom; knowledge is but the collecting together a mass of material at best, whilst wisdom is the right perception and right use leading to further riches. The mere heaper up of knowledge digs, as it were, ore out of the earth, working underground in darkness; whereas the wise man fashions all his knowledge into use and beauty, praising and blessing God with it, and receiving from him a fuller measure

in consequence. Wisdom is knowledge applied to life and to the praise of God, a thing of the heart; the heart controlling and using all the head gathers; knowledge by itself is a mere barren store of the head, quite separable from goodness and love, a thing capable of being possessed by devils. For this we must mark, the humblest good heart which loves God alone can attain to the knowledge of God. No mere intellectual power and pride can do that. And hence we may see why the man whose way is right in his own eyes is a fool."

And upon the end of education, here is a noble passage:—

"All our education is the pursuit of true excellence; and here, as in all the rest of life, there are two ways of acting. The one way, when the learner looks upon his powers as his own, and works them in a self-confident, hard spirit; which is by far the quickest way to temporary success. The other, when the learner, looking upon all his powers as given to him, works humbly in a tentative spirit, distrusting self, keeping the heart open to improvement, thinking that everybody and everything can teach him something; putting himself, in fact, in God's hands, as a learner, not as a judge. To such a spirit belongs the promise that he shall be led into all truth. Directly we imagine we know a thing, we close our stores, and shut the gates against fresh treasures; but, whilst laying up truth, still think that all is incomplete, still humbly think, however broad and firm and deep the foundation we have laid may be, that eternity shall not suffice for the superstructure; in fact, still hold the vessel to be filled, and God will ever fill it; still use that fulness in His service, and at the right time the right thing shall come. Nothing but pride shuts out knowledge. Who is not conscious, taking only the merest intellectual work, how little really depends on himself, how many thoughts are direct gifts, how much precious material comes into his hands, is given—is given—not his own; who will not admit, if nothing more, that a headache, a qualm, may destroy his cherished hopes, so little can he rely on self?"

Mr. Thring, though sparing of imagery, can employ it well, as in this comparison:—

"Christ's followers are the light of the world; their gentleness, their warmth, the great creative power now moving in the world. Are your lives here, then, of this genial unselfish character? have you the humility which delights to help the meanest and warm them into happy life, like the sunlight dwelling in an insect's cell? Have you the patience which never tires in its own offices of love, like the sunlight, not repelled by the hard unkindly earth, till you have won a way through guarded approaches to the warm heart within?"

Besides their other merits, these Sermons have the greatest merit of all—simplicity and brevity.

Supplementary Despatches and Memoranda of Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G.—India, 1797—1805. Edited by his Son, the Duke of Wellington. Vol. II., 1800—1. (Murray.)

Madras: its Civil Administration; being Rough Notes from Personal Observation. Written in 1855 and 1856. By Patrick B. Smollett, Esq. (Richardson Brothers.)

THIS second volume of Supplementary Despatches of the Duke of Wellington contains matter indispensable for the historian and the biographer, but not of so much general interest as the last. A very large portion of the volume is taken up with an account of the campaign against Dhoondiah Waugh, a freebooter, who, after the destruction of Tipoo, collected the relics of the disbanded Mysore army, and hung like a threatening cloud on the frontiers of the southern Maratha country. Had he been permitted to gain head, he might perhaps have become formidable,—but his power was nipped in the bud by the strategy and activity of Col. Wellesley, without a serious struggle or any

combinations of peculiar interest. The campaign lasted rather less than three months, from the 14th of June, 1800—when Col. Wellesley formed his army destined to destroy Dhoondiah into five brigades at Honore, to the 10th of September in the same year—when the adventurer was defeated and slain by that force at Konagal, six miles from Yepalpurry. Dhoondiah had assumed the title of "King of the World," but there was very little to justify this arrogance. He had escaped from Tipoo's prison, where he had been placed in irons as a brigand,—and as Seringapatam fell on the 4th of May, 1799, and it was not till some time after that event that troops resorted to Dhoondiah, his career was but a brief one.

The rest of the letters and despatches relate to the operations against the Pyche Rájá, the intended expeditions to Mauritius and Batavia, General Baird's expedition to Egypt, and Col. Wellesley's visit to Bombay connected with it, and his subsequent visit to Mysore and command in that province.

In the part which relates to the suppression of the Pyche Rájá's rebellion, there are some remarks which are so applicable to the contest that is still being carried on in the jungles round Jagdesore by Brigadier Douglas against the followers of Kunwar Singh, that they deserve to be extracted. The passage is as follows:—

"The result of my observations and considerations upon the mode of carrying on war in jungly countries is just this, that as long as the jungle is thick, as the enemy can conceal himself in it, and from his concealment attack the troops, their followers, and their baggage, the operations must be unsuccessful on our side. You propose, as a remedy, to move in small compact bodies in different directions, in order that the enemy might have no mark, might be in constant fear of falling in with some party, and might lose confidence. I agree in opinion with you that your remedy might answer some purposes for a body of troops which could move without baggage or incumbrances of any kind; I say only some purposes, because their success would not be complete; our troops cannot move to all parts of the jungle as the Nairs can, and it might always be expected that at some place or other our detachment would get into a scrape. But as we know that no troops can move without baggage so as to answer any purpose for which an operation might be undertaken, and as that mode of carrying on the war will avowedly not answer where there is baggage, we must look for some system the adoption of which will enable us to bring on in safety that necessary evil. I know of no mode of doing this, excepting to deprive the enemy of his concealment by cutting away the lower part of the jungle to a considerable distance from the road. This, you say, is a work of time; it is true it is so, but it must be recollected that the labour of every man turns to account, that the operations, however long, must in the end be successful, and we shall not have to regret, after a great expense of blood and treasure, that the whole has been thrown away, and the same desultory operations are to be recommenced in the following season, as has been the case hitherto, and as will always be the case until some such mode of carrying on the war with security to the followers is adopted. We will suppose that my principle is conceded, and that it is agreed that in order to be successful we must secure those who supply us with all we want, and that the best mode of doing this is to cut away the jungle in order to deprive the enemy of his concealment; I proceed to state in what manner I should carry on my operations in Ciotote. I would assemble my troops at Cotaparamba, and begin by laying open the country back to Tellicherry, lest when I should move on towards Montana the enemy should take advantage of the close jungles between Cotaparamba and Tellicherry, in order to interrupt my communication with the latter, which must be secure before I can hope for success. After having done this, I should push forward my advanced posts, well strengthened in different directions, as you

propose in your letter of the 6th instant. Under their cover strong working-parties should be employed in clearing the jungle. When they should have cleared forward to the distance of two or three miles, I would move the camp that distance, and remain in that new position till more road and country should have been cleared for me. By degrees I should get forward to the most advanced of my posts, and the result of my labours would be, that no Nair would venture into a country where I had deprived him of his advantage, viz., his concealment. But even if he should venture in my rear, tempted by the prospect of interrupting my communication and distressing me for provisions, he could not do so without my knowledge, and a very small body of troops would answer to protect my convoys when the country will have been opened, and I should be thus enabled to derive all the advantage of the discipline of my troops. After having thus got myself well forward in the country, my posts well established and supplied, and my communication with my rear well secured, as well as that between one post and another, I would begin to carry on the war on a more active plan, and I would send out light detachments in all directions in order to hunt out every Nair who should be in the country. If at the same time another body of troops were carrying on operations on a similar system in Wynad, I would endeavour to open a secure communication with that country. In the end you may depend upon it that neither the Pyche Rajah, nor any other man, could hold out; he would be deserted by his people, and probably at last would fall into the hands of one of my detachments, as Dhoondiah did a few days ago. Depend upon it, my dear Sir, that the success of military operations in India depends upon supplies; there is no difficulty in fighting, and in finding the means of beating your enemy either without or with loss: but to gain your object you must feed, and you can feed only by communication with the sea, and you can secure that communication only by the operations which I have above described."

But the chief point to which we wish to direct attention in the volume before us is, the decisive opinion entertained by the illustrious author of these Despatches as to the injustice and inexpediency of our aggressive policy against the native princes. It is on this account that we have coupled together the two volumes which head this notice. In the Duke's Despatches we meet with indignant protests against the germ of that policy of annexation and spoliation, which we see run to seed and strangling all the resources of the country in the period described by Mr. Smollett. It is a very striking and instructive lesson to observe Col. Wellesley protesting against the aggressiveness of the Government, whose power was mainly built up by himself, and to peruse as a sequel all those narratives of the cupidity, violence, and insatiable rapacity of the Madras civilians, who followed the conquering General like gleaners to gather up every ear of property he had left. If Wellesley slew his thousands, assuredly the Davids who succeeded him slew their tens of thousands, though not in fair fight.

But we proceed to show that the policy of our Government was really aggressive, and was condemned as such by Col. Wellesley. Two passages will be sufficient to prove this. The first occurs directly after the death of Dhoondiah, and therefore it appears most distinctly that at the very moment when we were pretending to recover for our allies the districts occupied by that adventurer, we were in reality basely intriguing to appropriate them ourselves:—

"The arrangement, then, which I have made of the countries which have fallen into my hands, viz. to give them over to those who had possession of them before they were taken by Dhoondiah, is not likely to create doubt in the minds of the real friends of Bajee Rao regarding our object in interfering in his concerns. I have already derived considerable advantage from this arrangement: I

have always had a quiet rear. I am afraid that if I were to adopt any other plan, not only I should lose that advantage when I should advance again, but there would be suspicions of my views. * * * From the statement which I have above made, you will perceive, first, that I have no reason to expect any supplies of money or provisions (excepting such as I shall pay for) from the countries which are south of the Kistna; secondly, that the transfer of these countries to the Company will be attended with some difficulty. * * * In regard to the second point, it must be observed that it will be necessary that the Peshwah should make some other provision for the payment of his debt. Powerful states may do anything, and they are not probably bound by the rules which regulate these transactions among individuals: but feeling as I do that we have derived most essential advantages in the last contest from the assistance of the family of Pursheram Bhow; that if they had been as lukewarm, or, I may say, as hostile in the cause as those more immediately connected with the Peshwah, the result would probably not have been so successful as it has turned out; I cannot but think that we shall be bound to interfere to procure for them some compensation."

The second passage relates to one of those subsidiary treaties which have been well said to resemble the well-known game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." Such treaties were, in fact, the rope to hamper the animal until the convenient moment for applying the knife arrived.—

"In regard to the idea of adopting measures stronger than negotiation to persuade the Maharattas to comply with our terms of closer alliance, I must observe that I have not yet heard of any part of their conduct which could render the commencement of hostilities by us either proper or justifiable. To refuse to connect themselves with us by means of a subsidy on their part, and troops on ours, and to refuse to submit to our arbitration their disputes or differences with other powers, are not acts of hostility; neither would it be justifiable to attack them now because there is a possibility that at some time or other they may call for the assistance of the French. I put out of the question any part of their conduct with which I am unacquainted. But it is desirable to go to war with them because it is necessary to settle and establish our influence permanently at Poonah, and because they are weak and we are strong! One of these is a reason which could be advanced in support of any war, particularly one in this country; the other has been the ground of many attacks lately, but not with the British nation, although it has with our enemies the French."

"To do evil that good may come" is rightly condemned; but when the result of intrigues, one-sided treaties, and aggressive wars is such as that described by Mr. Smollett in his account of the present state of the Madras Presidency—the Presidency a large portion of which was obtained by or through the Wellesley campaigns—there is truly little to be said in favour of such a course.

But it is time to turn to Mr. Smollett's volume; and let no one suppose that because during the troubles in Bengal the tranquillity of the Madras Presidency has been little, if at all, disturbed, there are no grievances in the south of India. He would be very much mistaken who should argue from that circumstance that the inhabitants of the northern Sarkars, or those of the ceded Provinces, are supremely blessed under our rule. The very contrary is the case. Our Madras subjects are poor, and growing daily poorer. The revenue system is radically wrong, and the Government is fatuously attached to it. It has been for years the very Shibboleth of the civilians to defraud, degrade, and destroy the native gentry. In no part of India has such infamous oppression, such gross deception, such unrelenting hostility been carried on against that long-suffering body—the Indian

landed aristocracy. Were a tithe of the enormities perpetrated upon them to be investigated in this country, the only feeling of the English public would be astonishment that the whole population of Southern India has not risen with a shout against us. The only thing that can be said in our favour is, that we have been absolutely impartial in our injustice, that there has been no favoured class, and that we have ruined all alike. Of the 800,000 miserable cultivators, who pay less than 20 shillings a year to Government as land-tax, that tax being from a third to one-half of the whole sum derivable from their labours, there is not one who can cherish a reasonable hope of better prospects. Of the upper classes nine-tenths are already ruined, and their estates sold up. The innumerable hordes of natives in Government employ are so wretchedly underpaid that they could not, if they would, be honest; and the few respectable men that are to be found among them are in continual dread of being disgraced and punished on false accusations, similar to those which have already ruined so many of their predecessors. The army, too, has its wrongs, of which, were it necessary or expedient, we could easily supply a gloomy catalogue.

All this we knew before; but Mr. Smollett has added some most painful particulars to our stock of information as to Madras misgovernment. We certainly were not aware that the great irrigation works which have been so much vaunted in Rajamandri and elsewhere have been such utter failures. Indeed, we must suppose that Mr. Smollett has been somewhat inclined to undervalue Col. Cotton's performances; but he has at least made out a strong case against him. Take the following passage for example:—

"And here let it be, once for all, stated that the labour at Dowlaismuram, up to 1851, was forced labour; that every village in the country was compelled to find a certain number of workmen; that the native collectors of districts were ordered to produce labourers, and were dismissed from office if they did not find them; that the pay, or so much of it as reached the workmen, did not suffice to keep body and soul together; that private contributions for their sustentation were consequently levied in every hamlet; that a large constabulary force was maintained to guard the coolies from desertion; that a magistrate was on the spot to punish and coerce them; that compulsory labour on the lowest possible wages was the rule, and voluntary labour the exception. When these things are considered, it does indeed appear monstrous to find the authors of such acts boasting of the increased revenue derived from the savings of the coolies fructifying five hundred-fold per annum. Some of the actors in these scenes have expressed, in my hearing, their regret at having been ever officially concerned in them; others, with more effrontery, seem still to think they were then meritoriously engaged in acts which, it may with confidence be affirmed, would not have been tolerated in any other province of the British Empire, except in a Madras collectorate. Omitting, then, the pretended gains on cultivation alleged to have sprung from wages of labour, we find, agreeably with Mr. Goldinzhams's calculation, that from embankments and irrigation channels 418,892 rupees only have been obtained since 1846: in round numbers 2 lacs of rupees from the *Amnicut* proper and its channels, and 2 lacs more from embankments, which might have been obtained at a small outlay, irrespective of the *Amnicut*. This is positively the whole direct gross profit from land that is pretended to have accrued on the aggregate, from 1846 to 1852, from an outlay up to that time of 200,000*l.* without adding a farthing for interest. The further amount of 3 lacs, said to have been obtained since 1846 from the sale of arrack and from other indirect sources of revenue in Rajahmundry, is put wholly out of consideration. The argument,

if argument there is, seems to be, the arrack farms have yielded enhanced revenue since 1846; the Annicut was commenced in that year, therefore the enhanced rents were obtained by the Dam. This is an inconsequential style of reasoning, for it is seen that in the adjoining districts of Guntur and Vizagapatam, the excise rents and the miscellaneous receipts have largely increased during this same period, without any large irrigation expenditure whatever having been made in these districts."

The matter is so grave that it ought to receive full attention from the Home Government, and either Col. Cotton or Mr. Smollett should be silenced at once and for ever.

About the evils of the revenue system, as, for example, to name one among many, the mock-auctions at which the Government officers purchase the vast estates of the native noblemen for mere trifles, intimidating all bidders, and imprisoning the Zemindars on false charges, there can be no mistake. Those who wish to be informed on the subject may read this book, and for the first time blush for their country. A few lines will describe the system:

"Meet a ryotwar collector in his own house, at his hospitable board, he will admit that the sale of a great zemindary which he has just achieved was brought about by dexterous management; that the owner had been purposely permitted to get into the meshes of the collector's net beyond his power of extrication; that the sale could easily have been obviated, nay, perhaps, was uncalculated for. He will not deny that the unconditional sale of an ancient zemindary, entire, for a small balance of taxes, when the subdivision and disposal of a part would have met every requirement, is a questionable transaction, barely honest. He will hear, without being offended, an unprejudiced person stigmatize the purchase by Government of an ancient patrimony, sold thus in the aggregate without necessity, as a robbery, as spoliation under the pretence of law; but he will excuse himself by saying that it was the anxious desire of the Government to obtain possession of the dispossessed zemindar's inheritance, and he will congratulate himself by stating that the cultivating classes, at all events, will be benefited, and that it was well to do a little evil that good might come. If the people residing in an ancient zemindary were really consulted, ninety-nine inhabitants out of every hundred would vote for the continuance of the landlord's management in preference to the riot and confusion of Government administration."

We believe, however, that the attention of the Home Government has recently been turned to the disadvantages of the ryotwar system, and at all events the outbreak in the North-West must have made every one feel that the insecurity of land tenures, the destruction of the middle classes, and the violent confiscation of property which has so long been the rule under our administration must cease, if we would retain our empire. Lord Harris is personally a warm defender of the interests of the ryots; and the Court of Directors, with the exception of the old civilians, have in general been inclined to justice. The civilians are the parties from whom the above evils have proceeded, and, with the changes now taking place, or impending, their power to do harm will be at an end.

Mr. Smollett proposes several modifications of the revenue system which would be most advantageous, such as permanent leases, and the village proprietary, instead of that of ryotwar. But the grand change wanted, without which all others must be fruitless, is one of idea. We must disabuse ourselves of that wretched notion fit only for barbarians, that all the land of India belongs to us, and that we are to parcel it out and farm it out as we think best. The land belongs to its Indian occupants; we are justified in raising a revenue for State purposes, but if we go

beyond an equitable demand, we deserve the ignominious expulsion which in that case assuredly awaits us.

The Channel Islands: a Guide to Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Herm, Jethou, Alderney, &c. By Frank Fether Dally, Esq. With a Map. (Stanford.)

THE traveller who, not wishing to wander far from England, wants Cavalier-legends, cromlechs, dolmen, sea-caves, ruins, could not do better than go to the Channel Islands,—the finger-posts that once pointed to our Norman conquests and French claims. If he wants pearls let him go to Guernsey,—if flowers and conger-eel soup, to Jersey,—if rabbits, to Sark,—if shells and sponges, Herm,—if seaweed and lichens, Jethou,—the last two of which islands, though English possessions, being probably as unknown to him as the Smoke Falls or Laughing Water—though one was once a Franciscan hermitage and the other a beacon tower to warn Normandy of pirates.

Now Jersey, the island of orchards and oysters, seaweed and bays, crowned by ruined castles, was known to Caesar, and called after him as Cherbourg was. Deep-stamped Roman coins, moulded, as everything Roman seems to have been, for eternity, are still found under the Jersey turf. A Caesar's Fort still exists near the Proud Mount; and, in Guernsey, a precipitous promontory is called Caesar's burg (*Jerbouurg*) to this day. The Gauls once occupied the islands, and afterwards the fugitive Britons piled upon the cliffs looking seaward their ordeal, sacrificial, and sepulchral stones. The writer has seen a Breton, a Welsh, and a Guernsey sailor talking together, round an apple vessel on a British quay. In the sixth century, Sampson, a Bishop of St. David's, quitting his native country, received from Childebert, king of France, the Abbey of Dol in Brittany, with Jersey and Guernsey as out-buildings. He introduced Christianity to these islands, where refugee Britons still take refuge, not from the avenging Roman eagle or the white horse of the Saxon, but from the pursuing and remorseless dun. The spot where the holy Welsh Bishop landed is still called "St. Sampson's Harbour," recorded just as the spot in the Isle of Man is where St. Patrick first set his sandalled foot. Maglorius, who succeeded Sampson, landed in Sark and founded a missionary *dépot*. The site of St. Maglorius's chapel is still pointed out in the Vale parish in Guernsey. The little chapel where he was buried at Jersey is now a ruin in St. Saviour's parish. In 912 began the Norman history of these sanctuary islands, poor but safe. The great Rollo took them as part of his Dukedom wrung from Charles the Simple. Guernsey was called "*La bienheureuse Isle Sainte*." The equitable laws of Rollo are still remembered by traditions, and even now, the Jersey farmer, who sees his boundaries being broken down, invokes the dead Duke with the invocation, "Ha! Ro, à l'aide, mon Prince." Happy the country that has no history, said a great man. If this be a true reflection, Jersey is happy. Richard the First, third Duke of Normandy, banished the dissolute monks of St. Michael to Guernsey, where they built a hill church to their Archangel,—we hope learning like him eventually to tread under foot the Black Prince. Robert the Magnificent, or the Devil, visited Guernsey, touching land at a place still called "*La Baie de l'Ancrese*." He repaired or rebuilt the Marais and Jerbouurg Castles, the one now a bundle of ivy, the other a heap of stones. In 1061 Guernsey was attacked by Norse pirates, but repulsed by help from Nor-

mandy. At the Conquest, the Channel Islands, still essentially Norman, swore fidelity to England, an oath they have never broken. In 1121 the dreadful wreck of Prince William happened near the Caskets; and in the Stephen war Cornet Castle was founded by Henry the Second;—and eventually John in his guiltless days was Governor of these sea-rocks. Then came repeated invasions and conquests by the French in King John's reign, in Edward the Third's time, in Charles the Fifth's, the latter invasions being repulsed with loss. Indeed, the day of the defeat of the Aragonese, as the French Spaniards were called, was long held as a Festival to "Our Lady the deliverer of the Castle." In the same reign the Constable of France all but captured Mont Orgueil Castle, and in the reign of Henry the Sixth they held half Jersey for six years. Edward the Fourth finally expelled them; and henceforward, by mutual consent, these little islands were acknowledged as neutral till Edward the Sixth's reign, when the French landed and captured Sark. This island was recaptured by a stratagem as ingenious as some of the Black Douglas's:—

"The singular stratagem by which Sark was recovered is well worthy of being recorded here. Sir Walter Raleigh, who was governor of Jersey about fifty years after the event, gives the following account of the capture:—'The island of Sark, contiguous to Guernsey, having been surprised and taken by the French, could never have been recovered by *strong hand*, having cattle and corn upon the place to feed as many men as were required for its defence, and being so inaccessible that it might be held against the *Grand Turk* himself; yet by the ingenuity of a gentleman of the Netherlands it was regained. He anchored in the harbour with one ship, and pretending that the merchant who had freighted it had died on board, besought permission of the French to bury him in consecrated ground, and in the chapel of the island, offering them a present of such commodities as he had on board. This request was granted on condition of the Flemings not landing armed with any weapon, not so much as even a pocket-knife. All this was assented to. Whereupon a coffin, not containing a dead body, but swords, targets, and arquebuses, was put into the boat. The French received the mourners on their landing, and searched every one of them so narrowly that they could not have concealed a penknife. The coffin was drawn up the rocks with great difficulty. Some of the French, meanwhile, took the boat of the Flemings, and rowed to their ship to receive the promised commodities; but as soon as they got on board they were seized and bound. The Flemings on land, after having carried the coffin into the chapel, shut the door, and taking out the weapons fell upon the French, who ran down to the beach, calling upon their companions on board the vessel to return to their assistance; but when the boat landed it was filled with Flemings, who, uniting with their countrymen, effected the complete capture of the island.' A more lengthened and lively account of this interesting legend is given in the '*Edinburgh Journal*,' No. 136, New Series."

In Elizabeth's reign the islands were filled by refugee Calvinists from France. Elizabeth founded a castle and a grammar school, and took care to garrison Sark with yeomen. In Charles the First's time, the town of Guernsey turned Puritan, and was bombarded by the Royalist Governor of Castle Cornet. Prince Charles took refuge at Jersey, where Clarendon wrote part of his History; but Castle Cornet eventually yielded to the guns of Blake's fleet of eighty sail. It was a Jersey gentleman who, like Fleming to the Armada, prepared Admiral Russell for his victory at La Hogue. In the seven years war with France, two attempts to invade the "oft-vexed" islands were frustrated by Howe and Anson. On the breaking out of the American war, the French landed at St.

Owen's Bay, and were repulsed; but their last attempt, in 1781, to recover this old Norman pass was especially daring, and is recorded by a picture of Copley.

An attempt in the same year to capture Alderney, cows and all, was defeated by the fire of four men. In the Napoleon times Guernsey was a naval station, and every cliff was a port for troops. Always a sanctuary, it is now full of the old French minority, checkmated by the Black King and the Paris castles. Such is an epitome of the history of the Channel Islands.

There are worse things to do than, with a cabbage-tree-stick, fortified by conger-eel soup, and with some Jersey chaumontels in your wallet, to visit the legendary spots of these islands, where filberds do not bear, but where the ilex is ever green and the camellia is all but wild. The geraniums at Jersey are 12 feet high, the fuchsias 20, the aloe sometimes 40—so rare are the frosts and so mild is the climate. Here, too, is the lily, which came ashore from the wreck of a Japan vessel. The Indian cane is naturalized, and the cabbage-plant grows into a tree, figs cover the cottage walls, and rare ferns choke the rivulets.

Once safe through the blue fathoms round the Caskets,—once master of the terrible *patois* which will dismiss you with "V'la donc un poure petit chap,"—study the idle Guernsey men lounging on their "green beds," and start in search of legends, laughing at all the miserable starved pride and small tea-parties of the "Sixties" and "Forties," plunging into the deep shady lanes where fern-trimmed rivulets trickle past you down to some castle-guarded bay,—past old stone walls royal with cloth-of-gold lichens, and studded with stonecrop's bunchy yellow, bells of foxglove purple for those struggling burglars the bees to dash in head foremost, simple herb Robert, dog violet, and great golden fleeces of sturdy furze. Legends are on every rock. Here is one:—

"*La Rocque qui Sonne.*"

"All trace of this, except its name, had been lost sight of until 1837, when, after diligent search and well-directed excavations, one remaining cap-stone was dug out and exposed to view; the locality indicating that a much more extended space had been devoted to the same purpose. The 'sounding-stone' could, however, be nowhere discovered; one demi-dolmen alone remaining to mark the spot. This stone, which is about thirteen feet long, is supported on a prop to the south, and rests on the ground at the north end, having another vertical stone near it, the corresponding parts of which have disappeared. * * It runs, that about forty years ago, the owner of 'Le Courtil de la Rocque qui sonne'—the Field of the Sounding Stone—being about to build a house, determined to make use of the idle stone; and in spite of all warning, and to the great terror of the neighbours, he unscrupulously broke it up, and used it for supports and lintels to his door and windows. No immediate judgment fell upon the sacrilegious offender; but in less than twelve months his new house was burned to the ground. He rebuilt it, and a second time, in a most unaccountable manner, it shared the same fate. Resolving not to hazard a third attempt he sold the stones and shipped them off for England; but still the same fatality attended them: the vessel foundered at sea, and all on board perished. It is to be regretted that some such catastrophe had not happened long before, if such were required 'to persuade the Guernsey-man that it is a perilous and evil thing to touch a cromlech;' for that 'otherwise,' as the authoress whom we quote writes, 'they had all, long ere this, been in cottage-walls and church-gateways.'"

The Bailiff's Cross supplies another.—

"One Gaultier de la Salle, who stands on the list of bailiffs of the island in 1284, resided on his estate, then called 'La Petite Ville,' about half-a-

mile hence, had a poor neighbour, named Massey, who was proprietor of a cottage, with a little land, near the bailiff's, and had a right of drawing water from a well on the premises of the latter. The exercise of this right being an annoyance to the bailiff, he sought to become the purchaser of Massey's land, or otherwise to dispossess his troublesome neighbour; and failing in all his attempts, he resorted to a diabolical scheme for gratifying his revenge. In order to accomplish this, he concealed two silver cups in one of his own corn-ricks, and suborning witnesses to convict poor Massey of the theft, he caused him to be arrested and brought to trial, when he was found guilty. On the morning of the trial the bailiff had directed his men to remove into his barn a particular rick, which he *distinctly* pointed out to them, and then left his home to assume his office of judge with his brother jurats, a second Judas among the twelve. It happened that the men fortunately mistook their master's orders, and set to work at the other rick, in which they shortly discovered the missing plate. At the moment when sentence of death was being passed on poor Massey, one of the men, who had hurried with all his speed, rushed breathlessly into court, holding up the cups, and calling out, 'They are found! they are found!' The bailiff, thrown off his guard, passionately rising, exclaimed, 'Thou fool! that was not the rick I told you to remove: I knew—' Here he sank into his seat, with a countenance betraying a guilty conscience, and a dead pause ensued throughout the court. The jurats consulted for awhile, when Massey was set at liberty; and, after a short trial, De la Salle was convicted of feloniously compassing the death of an innocent man, and was sentenced to the ignominious end he had planned for his victim."

The Carterets and Mauleverers figure often in Jersey history. The escape of Philip de Carteret is as interesting as the legend of the devotion of that noble-hearted wife, the Lady of St. Owen:—

"The story rests on a tradition that the then seigneur of St. Owen had gone out one day to fish in the pond, or rather small lake, which lies close to the beach of St. Owen's Bay. While thus employed, he was surprised by a French party, whom he had not perceived coming along the sands, below high-water mark. He had, nevertheless, time and presence of mind enough to mount his horse and to gallop away from his pursuers. Being, however, closely pressed before and behind, he had no other resource left than to take a desperate leap over a deep, hollow lane, between two high banks. The noble-spirited animal, rallying all his strength, succeeded in this extraordinary attempt, and saved his master's liberty, if not his life. As to the pursuers, they either dared not to venture on the perilous leap, or else they failed in the attempt. The lord reached in safety the gate of his manorial mansion, but the spirits and the life-blood of the generous courser had been expended in the disproportionate exertion. He sunk under his lord as he alighted, and gasped his last. Such is the tradition: it is possible that it may have been embellished and exaggerated, but there is every probability that the substance of it is true."

But we must tear ourselves away from smugglers' caves, privateers' haunts, and such *délices*, for even sands and reefs and sheepwalks and fishermen's chapels, where the sea beats against the churchyard wall, must be left like less agreeable things, and even pearls and conger-eel soup tire. "The Priest's Chair" and the Druid's Stone we part from with regret, remembering with pleasure those sunny days of blue sky and sea, when staring from that curious hanging rock on the Alderney cliffs, called by sailors "Madame Robillard's nose," we saw through the clear blue air ten miles across the Race to the cliffs round Cape La Hogue, the Bay of Avranches, the Breton coast, and the Norman peninsula of Cotentou, and looking through our glass could define the *paysannes* moving, and the Frenchmen in blouses at their ox-drawn plough.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Student's Text-Book of English and General History, from B.C. 100 to the Present Time; with Tables of the Kings of England. By D. Beale. (Bell & Daldy.)—This text-book, we are told by the writer, was undertaken "at the request of the principals of several schools who felt the want of a text-book which might supply notes for the teachers' lessons, and at the same time be useful in the hands of their pupils." In the outlines of history thus drawn with great distinctness, we find various improvements on the old system followed in compiling, we will not say *such* books as this, for this is very much in advance of most works we have seen devoted to similar purposes, but in works once considered *standard*, the details of which have caused many a young student to be disgusted with learning. Among the improvements to which we refer, are—that, instead of the introduction of genealogical notices into the text, tables are appended, which the student is recommended not simply to learn by rote, but to draw from memory. In connexion with the historical narrative again, the writer intimates another improvement in having "particularly noticed the constitutional changes which have from time to time taken place, and the great charters or statutes by which our liberties are declared: it is a subject to which particular prominence has been given in the recent examinations, and is one most interesting and important to the historical student." This we take to be a very desirable improvement, and it is well carried out in connexion with English history. To English history, its bearings, influence, character, and results, this text-book is more immediately devoted; it contains also a good *résumé* of Continental history. In one passage of the latter we have detected an error, that in which we are told "at one time Peter the Great was so closely shut up in the Crimea that he must have been taken, had not the enemy been bribed by the Czarina." The fact, however, is that it was by the River Pruth, near Jassy, that Peter was hemmed in by the army of the Grand Vizier on one side, and the Tartars from the Crimea on the other side of the stream. The spirit, liberality, and stupendous bribery employed by the Tokay-loving Czarina extricated her husband and his army from almost inevitable destruction, and the Turks allowed the Muscovites to withdraw, Peter consenting to surrender to the former Azov and Taganrog. Apart from this small error, we can award very high praise to a volume which teachers must not use to cram *with*, nor students to cram *from*, but which may prove invaluable to both teachers and taught, as pointing a way to what may be accomplished, and reviving the memories of pleasant paths of learning previously and carefully explored.

The Errors of De Béranger's Critique.—[Erreurs, &c.] By Paul Boiteau. (Paris.)—This tiny book—written, it would seem, at the instance of M. Perrotin, Béranger's executor, by one who has assisted in seeing the posthumous works of the poet through the press—is mainly a review of the criticisms on Béranger's life, opinions, and genius, and the personal reminiscences of him which have been published since his decease. It may have some interest for a class of English readers, as being coincident in tone and in argument with an English attempt to appreciate Béranger in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*. We have rarely seen a more curious case of similarity. One point, however, is established by M. Boiteau, which (owing to necessarily imperfect knowledge of the facts) could merely be glanced at with surmise, not certainty, by any English writer. This refers to the painful story of the poet's death-bed,—told hastily, and, now we learn, incorrectly, by M. Savinin Lapointe. He was eager to give the world the impression that the poet's surviving relative, who is a nun eager for his conversion at the last hour, had attempted to force herself and her opinions on the dying man, had been baffled by the zealous band of philosophical friends who watched Béranger, and thereupon retired in grief and disgust. The following is M. Boiteau's rectification of the latter part of the story. After having denied the existence of any intrusion, and the fact that any attempt

to persuade a confession *in extremis* took place,—“It has been said [he adds in a note] that Mdlle. Béranger had hoped for the conversion of her brother,—that she had the grief of seeing herself received by him with coldness,—that M. Antier prevented them from speaking,—and that she withdrew disconcerted. The following is the letter which she wrote to M. Antier, dated July 17, 1857, and which I print with her permission,—Sir, It is a consolation to me, in the midst of my very deep grief, to know that my beloved brother has found a friend such as yourself, who till the last gave him proofs of sincere devotedness. I know, too, the wearying care which Madame Antier, too, lavished on him, and I have no expressions which will convey to both the one and the other of you my lively gratitude. How unable am I also to give you efficacious proof of it,” &c. &c. SOPHIE BÉRANGER.—This letter is worth bringing out into strong relief against some future day, and for the benefit of that class of historians whose minds are made up ere they begin to write, and who insist that there is “never a smoke without a fire.”—We learn with pleasure from M. Boiteau’s book, that a collection of the poet’s letters is in progress.

Boscobel: a Narrative of the Adventures of Charles the Second after the Battle of Worcester. (Wolverhampton, W. Parke).—They who may be tempted to visit Boscobel now that its beauties are increasing by the increase of the tints of the foliage around it, will do well to take with them this useful companion, compiled, printed, and published by one who takes a warm interest in the locality and its legends, and who would be unwilling that any visitor should tread the time-honoured scene without a knowledge of the minute points of the great drama, some pleasant and some startling scenes of which were played out there. In a very small space very much is told, and a traveller seated beneath a spreading oak at Boscobel, or taking his ease at the nearest inn, may in a brief hour refresh his mind, out of Mr. Parke's book, with all that may have dropped from it since he grasped and mastered the features of the entire and eventful story. We may add, that Mr. Parke does not write in a partizan spirit; between extreme Cavalier and Roundhead he is disposed to cry "a plague on both your houses," and to hold of the ultras of either side that they were all rogues alike. On the other hand, he respects the honest principle, loyalty or liberty, the spirit of which influenced the true men in both camps, and thus, with an exponent of such sincerity, the wayfarer may go over Boscobel with the assurance that no violence will be done to his opinions.

Three Historical Dramas, *Enguerrand de Marigny*, *Beaune de Semblançay*, *Le Chevalier de Rohan*—[*Trois Drame*s, &c.]. By M. Pierre Clément. (Paris, Didier & Co.)—There are some substances so rich in colour that to discharge the same is impossible to the chemist's magic art.

There are some tales to spoil which in the telling would seem almost as difficult. Who could make a stupid life of Mary of Scotland? or a spiritless picture of the imprisonment and execution of Marie Antoinette? Yet here are three passages of old French history (as M. Clément has rightly designated them) dramatic to the very heart, which he has contrived to present,—aided, moreover, by curious original matter, in a style heavy and lifeless enough to make us long for one of the Statistical Society's papers as ware more cheerful and entertaining. Good service would be done (so far as the reader is concerned) were M. About or M. Dumas to take the book in hand and, by re-writing, make it readable.

Addressed to "the learned and curious reader" are the following miscellanies:—*A Primitive Grammar*—[*Grammaire Primitive d'une Langue Commune à Tous les Peuples*], by M. Lucien de Rudelle, published at Bordeaux by the author.—*Galic Ethnology*—[*Ethnogenie Gwaliois*], by M. Roget de Bellogret (Paris, Duprat),—and *A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Namaqua-Hottentot Language*, by Henry Tindall, Wesleyan Missionary (Robertson).—To the same class belongs Sir Roderick Murchison's *Address*, delivered last May to the Royal Geographical Society of

London (Clowes & Sons).—Upon sanitary and medical subjects we have a Blue Book containing *Papers relating to the Sanitary State of England* (Spottiswoode).—*Report on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London*, by Dr. Letheby (Lownds).—*The Purification of the Thames*, a letter by F. O. Ward, Esq. to D. Coningham, M.P., printed for private circulation, and *The Accoucheur*, a singular statement by "a student," inscribed to "the Rev. Mr. Tattershall, of Liverpool," "on the evils of man-midwifery."—Mr. Jabez Inwards publishes a tract, entitled *Pictures of the Traffic* (Horsell), having a temperance object,—as well as a *Catechism for the Bands of Hope* (Horsell).—We have received Part II. of the silly poem called *Common Sense*; or, *Humbung Attacked* (Mountcastle).—*Nothing*: a *Lecture*, by B. S. Naylor (Horsell).—*Shakespeare a Lawyer*, by D. L. Rush-ton (Longman & Co.).—and *Government as It Is*, a versified plea for parliamentary reform, by "Aliquii" (Stanford).—To the list of religious publications we may add this week Mr. George S. Ellis's *Sermon preached at Massachusetts on the Reaction of a Revival upon Religion* (Boston, Crosby & Co.).—*Thoughts on the Book of Common Prayer*, a charge by Archbishop Whately (Parker & Son).—*How shall the Parish Feast be dealt with*: a *Sermon*, by J. H. Thomas, M.A. (J. H. & J. Parker).—with *Absolution, its Use and Abuse*; and *Excommunication, the Power of the Keys*, two sermons preached at Paris, by the Rev. Archer Gurney (J. H. & J. Parker).—Mr. William Goode has published *A Supplement to his Work on the Eucharist* (Hatchard), containing two letters of Bishop Geste's, one hitherto unknown, from the State Paper Office.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bacon's Student's Text-Book of Eng. & Gen. History, p. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Bernal's Familiar German Exercises, 12th ed. fr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Bradshaw's Illust. Handbooks to France, Belgium, Switzerland,
new editions, complete, each 3s. cl.
Brighton's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, in 3 vols. Vol. 3,
Part 1 and 2, 8vo. 5s. cl.; complete 4 vols. 8vo. 6l. 11s. cl.
Darton's School Lib. "Hias" Introduction to the French Language
and Composition, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Deleuryer's Handbook of Principal Families in Russia, cr. 8vo. 5s.
Harland's Index Sermonum, 4to. 7s. 6d. cl.
History of the Church of Christ, by J. A. Sowerby, 8vo. 9s. cl.
Hobbes's Bodily Exercise, Part 3, 8vo. 1s. 6d. awd.
Jacoby's Latin Reader, Second Part, 10th ed. 12mo. 3s. cl.
James's Catechism, or the Alphabetical Catechism, 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Johnston's Grammar of the English Language, 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Kingsley's Companion to, by Sowerby, fr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Le Breton's Guide to French Lang. 12th ed. by Sandier, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Lectures on the Principles of Agriculture, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Letter to Bp. of Rochester from Curate of Stanford-Rivers, 8vo.
Levinge's Day with the Brookside Harriers, fr. 8vo. 6d. bds.
Macaulay's History of England, 12mo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Miles's Plain Treatise on Horse-Shoeing, 2nd edit. smol. 4to. 2s.
Minutes of the Wesleyan Conference, 1838, 12mo. 1s. 4d. cl.
Norton's Topics for Indian Students, 8vo. 18s. cl.
Notes on the Stock Book, 12mo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Philips's Progress of Agriculture, 8vo. 1s. 4d. cl.
Pulpit's The Eternal Foundation, Precious Faith, &c., cr. 8vo. 1s.
Rail, Lill. "Maxwell's Adventures of Capt. O'Sullivan," 1s. 6d. bds.
Romantic Beauties and Trojan Humsbug, fr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.
Saintine's Piccola, n. l. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Saxton's History of England, 20th ed. fr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Simpson's Elliptical Engine, 12mo. 2s. cl.
Smith's The New Forest, a Novel, fr. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Steffens's Geography of Europe, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, by Fairfax, ed. by Willmott, fr. 8vo. 5s.
Templeton's Millwright & Engineer's Companion, 12th ed. 12mo. 5s.
The Elements of Algebra, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Todhunter's Treatise on Analytical Statics, 2nd ed. cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Webster's English Diet. with Walker's key, new edit. 7s. 6d. cl.
Winmore & Beal's English Grammar, 8vo. 1s. 6d. fr. 8vo. 5s.
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THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL

“THE LORDS of the Council”! All good people pray for them every Sunday in the Litany,—but who are they? Who can enable us to form a definite idea of the Right Honourable body upon whom we invoke the blessing of Heaven? No doubt they exist somewhere, and for a good purpose, or we should not continue to supplicate on their behalf; but whatever may be their *locus in quo*, or whatever their present functions, how different are they in fact, and in public estimation, from that body which English history portrays under this title, and the very idea of being called before which made many a stout heart amongst our ancestors to tremble. With the modern body we have nothing to do; but we should like to be able to picture to ourselves the Council of Henry the Eighth, of Elizabeth, and of James, and Charles the First. The Long Parliament clipped the wings of the old body, for which we hold ourselves to be exceedingly obliged to them; but what were these Lords of the Council before their majesty was shorn? What, when Archbishop Cranmer was made

To dance attendance on their Lordships' pleasures,
And at the door, too, like a post with packets,
'Mong boys, and grooms, and lackeys.

—was obliged to wait until he was called in. What, when old Burghley was accustomed to shake his head at the over-hasty progress of his younger fellow councillors, and call upon them to "Stay a little, that they might make an end the sooner"? What, when hasty, impulsive Essex was before them,—or at earlier periods, when the proud Buckingham, and the poetical Surrey, and from time to time, when they called all the nobles of the land often to a very grim account? This, too, was the same body before which Wentworth, then a seeming patriot, was summoned to answer for the offence of refusing to lend a demanded sum of money to the king. At their bar stood Oliver Cromwell—afterwards the maker of Lords and Councils—to answer for the offence of defending the poor man's rights in the disputes about draining at Huntingdon. There also appeared Hampden and Eliot, and all the refusers of loans and ship-money, and the defenders of parliamentary privileges. It was before that tribunal that Chief Justice Richardson was soundly rated by Laud for interfering to put down Whitsun ales and such like modes of getting tipsy for the benefit of the Church. When at length the door opened, my Lord Chief Justice came forth flushed and agitated. The bystanders observed his excitement, and one of his friends inquired the cause—"I have been almost choked," was the significant reply, "with lawn sleeves." From that Court, too, issued those hideous sentences of ear-cutting and enormous fining, which stamped a character of barbarity, not upon the age, for it resented them with indignation, but upon the tribunal and the Judges, and led to the righteous downfall of their usurped and usurping authority.

The chamber in which these old Dons ordinarily assembled was in Whitehall, close to the royal apartments, and thence, upon the slightest suspicion, conveyed to any person in authority, by letter or other private channel of information, a King's messenger was despatched to bring before them any one, of whatever rank or station. From Devonshire or Northumberland, from Norfolk or Wales, it mattered not whence, the messenger and his prisoner came on horseback, post to the metropolis, in such way—that is, with relation to the comparative comforts of travelling in those days—as was proportioned to the wealth and liberality of the prisoner. A man who refused, or was unable, to satisfy the messenger, was hurried on irrespective of age or weather; and in due time, often more dead than alive, reached London and was lodged in the Gate House or some other place of confinement near at hand. At the next sitting day of the Council the appearance of the prisoner was reported, and the culprit himself was called in. No one of them has described for our benefit the scene which he beheld. Few of them probably saw much. Surrounded by a *posse* of messengers, and ushers, and door-keepers, they were hurried up to a bar and bidden to kneel. The appearance of the pri-

soner was recorded, and the determination of the Lords as to his present fate was communicated to him in few words. Sometimes he was remitted to the custody of the messenger, or to the Gate House, or to some other prison, or he was discharged upon a bond to attend the meetings of the Council from day to day, until "my Lords" were at leisure to attend to him. Hampden gave such a bond in 500*l.* when he was brought up for refusing the loan-money. The bond exists in the State Paper Office, attested by the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Carlisle. This done, the prisoner was hurried out with the same paraphernalia of attendants as before. In most cases the whole scene had been to him a mere bewilderment, only partially understood.

His daily attendance on the Lords was often continued for a long time. The poor wretch was made to feel what "Hell it is, in suing long to bide." He often petitioned for a hearing—he strove to interest some one of "the Lords" in his fate. In his weariness and anxiety, removed from family, and friends, and advisers, and consigned to filthiness and extortion, in ordinary cases he soon became willing to express whatever amount of contrition might be necessary to procure his release; and when at length he was fortunate enough to be permitted to return home, he did so with a mind strongly determined never on any light account to run the risk of such another journey to London.

These "potent, grave, and reverend signors" exercised two kinds of jurisdiction, based on different authorities and carried on by them in two different places. The Lords sitting in the Star Chamber,—that is, in an apartment of the old palace, which had a ceiling ornamented with stars, like the ceilings of some mediæval churches,—were in many respects a different body from the same Lords when sitting in the ordinary Council Chamber. In the former place, they sat during term time only. These constituted what was intended to be a Court of Justice, and determined many causes between private persons, as well as those in which the Crown was interested. In the latter place, they were the King's advisers and ministers, in reference to his executive authority; and in that capacity, took upon themselves summarily to punish whoever dared to disobey any command issued in the name of the King, or to do any other act which they esteemed to be one of disloyalty. In the following manuscript an account is given of the course of proceeding of this tremendous body—the contrivance and exponent of the clearest absolutism—which may not be deemed unworthy of the attention of historical students:—

"Whitehall, the 20th of February, 1637.—Orders to be observed in Assemblies of Council.

"1. The Lords are to be warned to meet in Council, either by Order from the Lord President of the Council, or one of the principal Secretaries of State.

"2. When the Council is warned, every Councillor is to keep the hour of meeting, or if urgent occasion suffer him not to come, he is to send his excuse by that hour, that so the Lords may not stay for him.

"3. In the Term time, the Councillors of ordinary course are to sit on Wednesdays and Fridays, in the afternoon, for despatch of suitors, if the greater occasions of State do not hinder.

"4. When any three of the Lords are assembled in the Council Chamber, all suitors, attendants, and others are to avoid the Chamber, and it to be kept private, both for dignity, and that the Lords may for privacy confer together, and prepare business before they sit, as occasion shall be.

"5. When the Lords be sat, if it be a day of ordinary business, all petitioners are to be admitted in, every one to deliver his petition at the upper end of the table kneeling, and having there presented their petition, they are without talking or troubling the Board, to withdraw themselves, and not to come in afterwards, except they be called for.

"6. When the Lords are sat, then the Lord President, or one of the principal Secretaries, are to acquaint the Council with the cause of that Meeting, and if His Majesty send anything to be considered of, or that anything requires despatch

for the Public, that is ever to be preferred before any private business.

"7. And if any of the principal Secretaries have anything to deliver from the King, or of other intelligence, this is to be done by the principal Secretary, standing at the upper end of the Board, and when he hath put the business in a way, then he is to go back and take his own place.

"8. In debate upon all business there is to be freedom and secrecy used, every one is to speak with respect to the other, and no offence to be taken for any unfitting advice delivered, but as little discourse or repetition to be used as may be, for saving of time. And when any Lord speaks at the Board to the Council, he is to be uncovered, but if he speaks to any other man, to be covered.

"9. When any causes are handled and parties heard speak on both sides, the Lords are by questions or otherwise to inform themselves of the truth of the matter of fact, but not to discourse any opinion till all be fully heard.

"10. When any cause is fully heard, the parties are then to retire, and the Lords to debate alone, or if any variety of opinions continue which cannot be reconciled, then the Lords are to vote it severally, if it be demanded, and the Lord President or one of the principal Secretaries, if the Lord President be absent, is to take the votes.

"11. In voting of any Cause, the Lowest Councillor in place is to begin and speak first, and so it is to be carried by most voices, because every Councillor hath equal vote there, and when the business is carried according to most voices, no publication is afterwards to be made by any man how the particular voices and opinions went.

"12. Upon the petitions of Suitors, the Clerk of the Council who then waits shall set a note when the petitions were exhibited, that the Lords may thereby see how the Suitors stand in seniority, and according to that and other necessity of occasion, they may be despatched, wherein respect is to be had to the poorest petitioners, that they be not wearied out with over long attendance.

"13. There is to be but two of the Clerks of the Council allowed in the Chamber when the Council sits, whereof the Clerk of the Council whose month is to wait, always to be one, and that Clerk who waited the month before to attend with him the first week at the least; and the Clerk who is to wait the month following to come and give his attendance at the least a week before his waiting month come in, that so he may acquaint himself with the business depending against the time his turn comes to wait. And the Clerks extraordinary not to come in but when they are called.

"14. At every Council before the Lords rise from the Board, the Lord President, or one of the principal Secretaries in his absence, is to signify unto the Lords what business of the day doth remain, and to take their resolution, with which to begin the next sitting, if greater occasions intervene not.

"15. When any order is agreed upon, the Clerk of the Council attending shall take notice thereof in writing, and punctually read openly how he hath conceived the sense of the Board, that if anything be mistaken it may then be reformed, and afterwards when the said Clerk shall have drawn the said order at large, in any cause of importance, before he enter the same into the Council Book, or deliver it to any person whom it may concern, he is to show the draft to the Lord President, or in his absence to one of the Secretaries of State, to be allowed and signed under one of their hands before the entry and delivery thereof.

"16. According as any orders are agreed upon, and commandments gone out from the Board, either in His Majesty's name or otherwise, as shall be thought fit by the Board for his service, a special care is to be had of seeing from time to time the said orders and commandments put in execution by calling for an accompt of them.

"17. All noblemen and noblemen's children who are to pass the seas, are to have their licence for travel, or passport under his Majesty's signature. Others for persons of mean quality granted by the Lords, are first to be signed by one of the principal Secretaries, who is to speak with the party who

demandeth it, and to take particular information of his religion and condition.

"18. All Councillors are to keep their places, but especially when any parties are called in; and if at any time they rise out of their places they are to stand uncovered.

"19. When the body of the Council doth assemble, they are always to pass through the Presence Chamber, and none to come through the private way, except upon special and secret Committees.

"20. If any cause be heard at the Council which doth concern any Councillor there present, he is to retire when the Lords come to determine the said cause.

"21. Whosoever is set down to be of a Committee, and is absent thrice without alleging such cause as the Committee shall allow of, is to be put out of the Committee by His Majesty's order, who requires one of the principal Secretaries to give him knowledge of such default.

"22. For execution of these orders, the Lord President, if he be there, or principal Secretaries in his absence, are to take charge."

In these admirable Orders—admirable with a view to the transaction of business—we have a clear picture of this important tribunal, and its mode of action. The Lord President in the chair,—the members seated,—the Secretary of State rising to intimate the business from His Majesty,—the regulations as to "covered" and "uncovered,"—the arrangements for the presence and absence of the clerks of the Council,—the introduction of the petitioner, his kneeling and presentation of his supplication, "without talking or troubling the Board,"—the mode of giving sentence,—these and all the other points described are so precise, that no one need hereafter doubt what it was to be brought before these once mighty Lords. They constituted one of the strongest engines of despotism; and, in accordance with the ordinary history of tyrannical institutions, they fell in consequence of the indignation which followed the excesses into which they naturally ran. B.

THE ART AND USES OF CATALOGUING.

In a tract entitled 'The Art of Making Catalogues' a new scheme of cataloguing is described, which scheme is partially executed in Low's Index, as we lately stated; and we may add, that it is fully executed in the *Publishers' Circular* for 1857. Many of our readers are aware, and many are not, that the publishers construct large general catalogues of all the works published in a given period. This, however, is only here of consequence inasmuch as the new method of cataloguing is applied to a publisher's catalogue.

This method involves, first, a *catalogue*, meaning what Mr. Panizzi would call a catalogue, an alphabetical list, by authors' names, with full titles, and general rules for entering anonymous works. Secondly, an *index* to the catalogue, which is not exactly a classed catalogue, but so far partakes of the principle as is contained in setting down titles very briefly under the chief word or words. Thus the 'Wonders of the World' will be entered under its author's name, with a full title, in the catalogue: under "Wonders" and also under "World" in the index. Thus the index makes some approach to classification, and is convenient for those who know the title, but have lost the author's name. It will bring together all the mathematical works which have "Mathematics" in the title, but not those which want it, as where the chief word is "Algebra" or "Geometry."

Having examined how this double catalogue, a catalogue and index, works in the *Publishers' Circular*, which takes in the year 1857, we see that it answers the purpose here contemplated, that is, the publisher's, the buyer's, or the retail seller's purpose, exceeding well. The buyer usually asks for his author; when he does not know the author, he usually gives his idea of the title. This title is very frequently wrong; but it generally contains an important word rightly, and by this word the index will show it.

But the author of the system is of opinion that such an index added to the catalogue would be

useful in extensive libraries, which contain books of all sorts running over all time. Useful it would be, no doubt: every variety of catalogue has its use. The question is, would it be so useful as to justify its expenditure of labour and money? And here we have serious doubts. We do not see our way to the application of the principle in such a manner as to insure the index doing its work. How could the Bibles be all distinguished in the index, otherwise than as they are distinguished in the catalogue? Must the Mazarine Bible go under "Mazarine"? This seems the best place to put it, but it is an extension of the plan which would lead to immense complication and defiance of all attempt at rules. Take Copernicus, 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium': entries under "Revolutio," or "Orbis," or "Cœlestia," would be utterly useless; no man alive needs to look for Copernicus under either of these words. Take Newton, 'Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.' Here is a clear case for *Principia*, and everybody knows it: but either of the other three words would be quite useless. The catalogue maker cannot be expected to have that knowledge of the history of all books which would enable him in all cases to pick out the word under which those would go for it who want it. Without pronouncing at once against a subsidiary catalogue in aid of the alphabetical one, containing a description of the book otherwise than by author's names, we can only say of the tract before us that it does not discuss, nor even allude to, vast fields of difficulty relating to old books. But so far as books of our own day are concerned, we find the Index good and useful, and we have hit upon some information by it here and there which we should not easily have got from any other existing source.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Pearl, which, as we announced a fortnight since, had left the Livingstone Expedition in the Zambesi for Ceylon, has safely arrived at her destination. The Captain (Duncan) says of the African Expedition, that it "does not start under such good auspices as was expected,—they have a long and arduous task before them in getting their goods up to the settlement they propose forming above Tête, and then the real work of exploring commences. The country between them and Tête is in a very disturbed state, the natives being in arms against the Portuguese, and having driven them out of Mazaro. The very day after we parted with Dr. Livingstone had been pitched upon as the day of the Portuguese grand attack on Mazaro; and the Doctor was rather uneasy about the result. However, he had communicated with both the rebels and their *quondam* masters, and made friends with both parties, and he has quite tact enough to steer clear of a collision on either side. He has rather a formidable party with him, too. Seven Europeans and twelve Kroomen, armed with rifle, bayonet, cutlass, and revolver, cannot fail to impress the natives with the idea that they can take care of themselves; and, moreover, 120 of the Doctor's old Makololo friends wait him at Senna." —One of the men on board the Pearl (which carried the steam-launch on her deck) gives a characteristic description of one or two incidents:—"May 15, the *Hermes* (man-of-war steamer) made her appearance, and her captain came on board of us. We stood in for the river together; but the *Hermes* came to about 1½ mile from the bar; and, as we understood, refused either to attempt the bar herself, or to risk her boats' crews in sounding for us, so Capt. Duncan ran in without him. It was very ticklish work, but we crossed safely at three-quarters' flood, and it was found at low water that we had hit the only safe channel. We saw no more of the *Hermes*. She was appointed to see us over the bar, and she certainly did, but at a very prudent distance, and she might as well have been in Portsmouth dockyard for all the use she was to us. Next day was Sunday, but being a missionary ship we, of course, were not expected to pay the same respect to it that a mere merchant ship would; so we were 'turned to' to get out the launch. We wrought anxiously, for we had not been provided with machinery for the purpose, it having

been understood that the heavy spars and large crew of the *Hermes* were to have done the work, and we knew that the failure of a single rope would deprive the Doctor of his launch. But all went well; we wrought hard, for our monkey was up, and we were resolved not to be beat. About four o'clock the launch hung clear over our side, and the strain of lowering began. We watched her eagerly when we heard the order, 'Let go all,' and saw the last compartment drop gently into the water. We found our throats and broke forth into three such hearty cheers as the old Luabo had never heard. Our work was done, and we saw the Doctor turn to our skipper and heard his emphatic 'That's well done,' the only words he had spoken all the afternoon, and we raised one cheer more for him. Next day we had a holiday to make up for the loss of our Sunday."

Among the tourists who have been exploring Brittany this summer, we hear of one party the members of which were lately doing so "with a purpose,"—namely, the production of a book illustrated by photographic drawings. The party in question consists of the Rev. J. M. Jephson, Mr. Lovell Reeve, and a photographic staff. This party, as we are informed, landed at St. Malo, and after encircling, as it were, the ancient province, began their way homeward through the centre of Brittany. They will bring home with them above a hundred first-class stereoscopic pictures, including cathedrals, calvaries, crosses, castles, antiquities, landscapes, fountains, old houses, streets, costumes, and some of the great Druidical monuments still to be seen along the coast of the Bay of Morbihan. Such a party must have encountered droll incidents by the way; and when they entered a town with tent and apparatus, were probably often mistaken for acrobats or Thespian strollers.

In the death of Mr. Thomas Burgon the world of collectors and connoisseurs of ancient Art has lately suffered an irreparable loss. He was long and honourably known for his experience and judgment on matters connected with antiquities and painted vases; but more especially in Greek and Roman metallurgy. His dictum respecting the genuineness of a work of Art belonging to these branches was almost infallible, and not a few instances could be brought to bear in which the judgment of foreign authorities deferred to his. To classic learning he had no pretension; and all his scholarly attainments appear to have been purely the result of his devotion to the realities of antiquity. In early life, Mr. Burgon was occupied in commerce, and his long residence at Smyrna as a Greek merchant afforded him peculiar opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with the various circumstances under which particular objects were to be found. In his vocation he was necessarily a traveller; but his own choice may, probably, have kept him so much among the Islands of the Archipelago. He was at one time as much an explorer as a collector, and his researches and excavations in the Island of Milos have tended considerably to enrich the stores of the British Museum. At Athens, also, Mr. Burgon carried on extensive excavations, and many fine vases, especially the celebrated *Minerva* one, containing burnt bones, with the inscription upon it, "Τὸν Ἀθηναῖον Ἀθλον εἶμι," from which the accidental omission of a letter puzzled Brondsted and all the learned world for a considerable time. His entire collection passed some fifteen years ago to the British Museum. Having so long had dealings with the Turks, Mr. Burgon well knew how to pursue and to obtain without suspicion objects of value that had been discovered. His taste and judgment on Greek coins were unparalleled; and at an early period of his career, the eminent connoisseur, Payne Knight, whose bronzes and coins now form so important a part of the British Museum, purchased from him a handful of Greek coins, not indeed, for an enormous price, but for (at that time) a very large sum. Late in life Mr. Burgon found a quiet retreat in the Medal Room of the British Museum, where his wonderful memory and quick detection of forgeries were of especial value in regulating the numerous acquisitions made by that department, and where his courtesy and readiness to convey information to visitors will ever be remembered

with thankfulness. He died on the 28th of August, in Burton Crescent, aged seventy-one. His decease, it is understood, does not cause any official vacancy in the British Museum; but it will be long before so large an amount of learning and experience can be replaced. A paper by Mr. Burgon 'On certain Rare Greek Coins recently acquired by the British Museum' appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, published in February last.

The Great Cable has for the moment ceased to convey intelligible messages, and the engineers are anxiously inquiring into the causes. Meanwhile, the Channel Islands Telegraph was perfected on Tuesday. We may add, as an intimation of the general use which will ultimately be made of the wire as a "communicator," that for the convenience of Her Majesty during her visit to Leeds, the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company fixed a line of wire from Woodley House to Scarborough Hotel, where the Queen's chief attendants were located.

A Correspondent (P. C.) adds to the coincidences of date noticed in our article respecting the Atlantic Cable, that on the 5th of August, 1747, Watson proved that the electric current could be transmitted through 2½ miles length of wire. On the 5th of August, 1858, messages were transmitted through wire of 2,050 miles in length.

The Commissioners for Decimal Coinage, after examining a few more witnesses subsequently to the publication of the answers to Lord Overstone's questions, have put the matter to sleep for the vacation. It was hardly to be expected that, with public attention unceasingly fixed upon India, anything to the purpose should have been done in the past session. But we sincerely hope that, if times continue quiet, Lord Monteagle and his colleagues will make their report early next year. The Parliamentary prospects of the question we believe to be very good; and we are sure that the country is ready for the decision. We are not much disposed to grumble at the delay, believing, as we do, that Lord Overstone's questions have removed the discussion from a false basis, and put it on the true one. Are we to remain as we are, or to decimalize the pound? This is the true alternative,—and all that has preceded will have prepared the House of Commons to take it in that light. In the meantime the whole decimal question is progressing. There is every reason to hope that dry measure will be abolished, and that corn, &c., will be sold by weight; the weights being 1, 10, 100, 1,000, &c., pounds. In some parts of the country weight is gradually in course of introduction, even without the help of the legislature.

Another portion of M. Libri's books, as restored to him by the Government of Louis Napoleon, and most unjustly seized by that of M. Arago, will be sold by auction at Paris in October and November, by M. Pellet, 11, Rue de Choiseul. The number of lots is 5,608, and the sale will occupy twenty-six days, beginning on the 14th of October, and ending on the 13th of November. The books are of that rare and valuable character which has marked M. Libri's collections, having hardly anything common. In particular, we notice 150 lots of music, of all sorts, from Wallis's edition of Ptolemy to the scarcest collections of madrigals, and the Canadian boat-song of Tom Moore (1805). But this is not all. Mr. Sotheby announces for the 10th of January, and many days following, M. Libri's collection of manuscripts, chiefly on vellum, European and Oriental; and this again is to be followed by another sale of printed books. We have heard a rumour, which we think we trace to Paris, that a commission has been appointed by the Government to examine into the case of M. Libri, who is still under the ban of French law, though honourably acquitted by the opinion of those who have examined, and especially by bibliographers, throughout Europe and the United States. We trust there is truth in this rumour. Louis Napoleon has no share in the responsibility of having made or maintained the false charges against M. Libri, and we hope he will appropriate to himself the credit of making the *amende honorable* to M. Libri's character, as he has already done to his property. If the report about the Commission be true, "hope" is a past tense, for nothing else can be meant.

The ladies of Moldavia are organizing a subscription for M. de Lamartine.

The "Sacred Congregation of the Index" (as it styles itself) at Rome has just given additional notoriety to the following works, by forbidding them to be read, and by prohibiting their entry into Rome:—*Lucilla*; or, the Reading of the Bible, by Adolphe Monod, London. This book has the distinction of being thus spoken of: "Opus ex regula secunda Indicis prædamnatum." *Elements of Cosmography*, by Prof. Bagarotti,—"Story of a Student of Philosophy," by Piola,—"History of Slavonic Legislations," by Maciejowski,—"Documents connected with Slavonic History, Literature, and Law," by the same author.

The "Congress," which is about to take into consideration the questions of literary and artistic copyright, and all other questions depending on them, will commence their session on the 27th of September next, at Brussels. Co-operation is solicited, and will, no doubt, be largely furnished. When the Congress has agreed on what are the special grievances and the clearest remedies in this case, these will be submitted to the various Governments from whom it will be the object of this important Congress to seek redress.

Prof. Ranke has finished the first volume of his *'History of England during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,'*—and Prof. Karl Ritter another volume of his *'Physikalische Erdbeschreibung.'* Both books are in the press.

A correspondence of some interest has been going on between the meteorological observers and the Registrar-General. A glance at portions of this correspondence will put the question plainly before the public. The following is from a letter addressed to the Registrar:—"We regret to learn from your circular of the 31st ult., that owing to a Treasury Minute relating to the printing of Departmental Reports and Papers, you are deprived of the pleasure of continuing to circulate, as heretofore, copies of your Annual, Quarterly, and Weekly Reports." * * For some years we have cheerfully contributed meteorological observations, which, under the able supervision and arrangement of Mr. Glaisher, have appeared in your Quarterly Returns and Annual Reports. These observations have been taken by means of expensive instruments, and the correctness and value of the observations have been considerably enhanced by the comparison of most of the instruments in use with standard instruments by Mr. Glaisher. The labour required to take and to record the daily observations and to work out the monthly results is considerable; and so considerable, that for this purpose many of the observers are compelled to employ trustworthy assistants. In fact, some of us have incurred an annual expenditure varying from 10*l.* to 20*l.* solely in the preparation of the meteorological sheets for your Quarterly Returns. Under these circumstances, we venture to think that the contributors to the meteorological part of your Reports have well earned the copies which have hitherto been gratuitously forwarded to them; and, moreover, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury had no intention of depriving them of those Reports in the future. We attach a special value to the several Reports which are issued from your office, inasmuch as in them we see, from time to time, the practical application of meteorological science to the progress of sickness and mortality." The subscribers to this letter conclude by praying for redress; but they were more sharply than logically answered by the Registrar, who says, under date August 28, that the Lords of the Treasury decline to sanction the gratuitous supply of Reports to the gentlemen whose meteorological observations appear in them. "Their Lordships," he says, "are determined to make strenuous efforts to reduce the annually increasing expense occasioned by the lavish gratuitous distribution of Government publications; and the same rule will be rigidly enforced in future in all the offices which issue printed periodical Reports." Then comes something like sarcasm:—"1*s.* 4*d.* being the entire annual expense to be incurred in purchasing my four Quarterly Returns in which the meteorological observations are published, the Lords of the Treasury hope that the expenditure

of that small sum in each year will not deter the observers from continuing their useful labours, when they are made acquainted that their being deprived of the receipt of these publications gratis is only part of an extensive system by which their Lordships hope to effect a very considerable saving in the public expenditure." The great mistake is, that the Registrar and "my Lords" suppose that, in transmitting copies of the Reports to those whose intellects, time, and money have been devoted in aiding the Registrar to make those Reports complete, they are doing so gratuitously. The meteorological observers have paid handsomely for the Registrar's Reports before their own contributions to them have been in type; but "their Lordships" strenuously determined to obstruct science, by laying a tax on liberal scientific gentlemen, under the plea of retrenchment, will not give way. The meteorologists have, accordingly, memorialized their Lordships that an exception may be made in their favour, and we rather hope than believe that the exception prayed for may be granted. But the memorialists have only got into the outer court of the Circumlocution Office, and will probably have to wait a weary time before "consideration" is followed by "refusal." Meanwhile, let us recommend the considerers over the matter of a sixteen-penny saving to watch the gaps through which the national money is pouring recklessly by millions; it is in that direction that they should be "determined to make strenuous efforts": they will then save those millions, and punish those who improperly appropriate them. This will be a more dignified office than that they exercise when accepting the costly labour of the meteorologists, and demanding that the latter should pay if they would see that their labour has been accepted.

PATRON.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION IS OPEN DAILY, from 12 to 2 and 7 to 10 o'clock, with all its POPULAR LECTURES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.—Admission, 1*s.* Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.—The LABORATORY IS NOW OPEN FOR ANALYSES, PUPILS, &c., under the direction of Mr. E. V. GARDNER, Professor of Chemistry.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3, Titchbourne Street, opposite the Haymarket, Open Daily (for Gentlemen only).—Lectures by Dr. Sæton at Four and Eight o'clock, on important and interesting topics in connection with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programme). Admission, 1*s.*—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free direct from the Author on the receipt of twelve stamps.

SCIENCE

The Works of Francis Bacon. Edited by James Spedding, R. Leslie Ellis, and Douglas D. Heath. 5 vols. (Longman & Co.)

THE day of trade editions is dawning again, under happier circumstances than marked the last close. Fifteen firms have now produced what we can call no less than a noble edition of the philosophical works of Bacon. Four of these houses, the first in the list, affix the words "and Co." to the names of Longman, Simpkin, Hamilton, Whittaker; the eleventh bears the names of Bickers & Bush. Change the order of the four names as in Longman, Simpkin, Whittaker, Hamilton, and we have the order of the signatures in a letter addressed just nine years ago to Bickers & Bush, commanding them, under the form of "earnest intreaty" attached to words implying "if you don't, you'll starve," to "take up their ticket," that is, to come into the trade regulations relative to retail prices. This letter is memorable in the history of bookselling. It began the final contest, which ended, in 1852, in the dissolution of the "Booksellers' Association," and the admission of the right of every retailer to sell at any price he chose, by the award of Lord Campbell, Dr. Milman, and Mr. Grote, to whom the said Association had referred the question. We have much gratification in seeing the "great underselling house" joined with its old opponents in one of the most legitimate of unions; and we have pleasure in calling attention to the fact that there are comities of trade, as well as committees, by virtue of which the fierce dispute of one day does not prevent the friendly

combination of another. Six years of open market having now passed, we hope some one who has the means will collect information on the results, and point out how far, if at all, the gloomy forebodings of some of the protectionist publishers have been verified.

The five volumes before us are edited by three gentlemen of Bacon's own house, Trinity College, Cambridge. In our volume for 1857 [pp. 80, 215] we made some remarks on the first of the five volumes before us; and our readers will observe that we spoke of Mr. Leslie Ellis as one who was no more, and published a subsequent correction of our mistake. He was attacked by acute illness in 1849, and from that time to this has undergone such a series of sufferings as very few indeed have had to bear. But the powers of his mind continue up to the moment that we write, and he has never—except when at the worst—ceased to occupy himself with questions of mathematics and philosophy, with a cheerful activity and freshness of intellect which have astonished the correspondents to whom his letters are dictated, and the friends whom he is able to admit to his bedside. It will be, we trust, a satisfaction to him that he has lived to see the completion of the work to which he devoted so much of his energy, and to which, possibly, the failure of his health is due. He wrote, besides the general Preface, the Prefaces to the *'Novum Organum,'* the *'History of Winds,'* the *'History of Life and Death,'* the *'Historia Densi et Rari,'* *'Sylva Sylvarum,'* the *'De Fluxu et Refluxu Maris,'* the *'Fabule Cupidinis et Cæli,'* the *'Valerius Terminus,'* and the *'Globus Intellectualis,'* besides supplying many notes, and correcting translations. The Prefaces we have mentioned stand out among the points which give newness and freshness to the whole result. For we may say, with perfect confidence, that the work before us is not a routine edition. We suggest to the publishers a separate little book, containing the Prefaces only.

The first three volumes contain Bacon, in the strictest sense—his Latin, and his English: the last two contain new translations of his Latin, that is, of all which has been judged essential to the English reader of our day. A great many otherwise well-informed people only know Bacon, as a writer, by the familiar title of the *'Novum Organum':* to a great many there is a haze over the question whether the *'De Augmentis'* is the *'Novum Organum,'* or a part of it, or a distinct work. We shall, therefore, specify the contents of the volumes before us. Excluding editorial prefaces, notes, &c., the first volume contains Rawley's life; the *'Novum Organum,'* that is, the second part of the whole undertaking, or *'Instauratio Magna';* the *'Parascæ ad Historiam Naturalem et Experimentalem,'* intended to set forth the character of a subsequent portion of the *'Instauratio';* the nine books of the *'De Augmentis Scientiarum'* intended as, or at least supplying the place of, the first part of the *'Instauratio';* the *'Novus Orbis Scientiarum,'* a list of desiderata.

The second volume contains various matters, not perfectly finished, intended as parts of the whole undertaking, the *'Instauratio,'* of which the *'Organum'* is the principal tool. They are the *Historiæ 'Ventorum,' 'Vitæ et Mortis,'* and *'Densi et Rari';* the *Inquisitiones 'de Magnete,'* and *'de Luce et Lumine';* the *'Sylva Sylvarum';* the *'Scala Intellectus';* and *'Prodromi, sive Anticipationes.'*

The third volume contains inquiries connected with the *'Instauratio,'* but not meant to be included in it; and also parts of the same *'Instauratio'* afterwards superseded or abandoned; especially the original English of the

two books of the 'Advancement of Learning,' published in 1605, and afterwards enlarged in Latin. We need not give the whole list.

The fourth and fifth volumes give new English translations of the most important of the Latin works: namely, the 'Novum Organum,' the 'De Augmentis,' and a number of the experimental inquiries, especially those noticed above as having Mr. Ellis's Prefaces. An excellent Index—we might almost say list of alphabetical commonplaces—of more than a hundred pages closes the whole: with Bacon in Roman letters, and his editors in Italics: a most happy thought, which adds greatly to the reader's power over the book.

The free inquiry which Mr. Ellis has made into Bacon's plan and purpose, the independent coincidence of general opinion between him and Mr. Spedding, and their approximation towards an opinion which has long been our own, invite us to a longer discussion than we should have been led to by any new edition which followed the old track. We cannot, of course, make such discussion complete; but this is of no consequence: there is a process of opinion going on with reference to Bacon which will take many years to settle down.

The popular notion of the educated world may be summed up as follows: naughty Aristotle put the human mind all wrong; good Bacon put it all right. The higher opinion of the same world, we need hardly say, is of a more mixed character. Again, the more popular notion supposes that Aristotle reasoned all the qualities of things out of his own head, but that Bacon hit upon the idea of looking at the things themselves to see how the matter stood. The higher notion does not carry absurdity quite so far as this. Nevertheless, many modern philosophers have really imagined that the principle of founding investigation upon observation was taught by Bacon, and, without some hypothetical substitute, would not have been taught but for him. Before we make some remarks on what may be ascertained by any one who will read to have been the system which Bacon meant to expound—for our reader must remember that he never put it together into a whole—we shall give some space to the inquiry as to what influence Bacon's writings actually did exercise upon the time in which the foundations of the existing physical philosophy were laid.

Suppose a diligent and learned writer were to commonplace such eulogies of the seventeenth century as one man might meet with, what would he have to say of Bacon? This is precisely what was done by Thomas Pope Blount, whose 'Censura Celeberrimorum Auctorum' was published in 1690. To judge by the bulk of what we find under Bacon, we should suppose him to have been a man of genius and a beautiful writer, who had discoursed very ably on physics, but whose chief work was the life of Henry the Seventh. One criticism there is on the 'Novum Organum,' from the *Journal des Savans* for March, 1666, written by De Sallo, the founder. After explaining that it teaches how to make a good induction, as Aristotle to make a good syllogism, the writer adds, "Cette ouvrage est excellente." We are clearly not yet at the time when Bacon was the sole *Instaurator*.

But this year—1666—was that in which Newton saw the apple fall, as the story says. Accordingly, we must look to Newton's discoveries, and there we may suppose we shall find Bacon's name in every page, or at least Bacon's methods in every line. *Newton never mentioned Bacon's name in any one of his writings; and we believe the reason to be that he knew perfectly well he had no more in*

common with Bacon than with Aristotle. When Sir D. Brewster mentioned this—as it appears in our day—very singular fact, in his first Life of Newton, with the natural inference, he was taken to task by an able writer in the *Edinburgh Review* (Oct., 1832), who, admitting the statement, declared it absurd to doubt either Newton's knowledge of the 'Novum Organum,' or "his obligations to those logical instructions which it had diffused throughout that school in which his mind was formed." Newton's mind was formed at Cambridge in 1661-65, and there is not the smallest proof that Bacon's writings had then any currency in the University. Did Newton's master, Barrow, ever mention Bacon's name? We cannot be sure, but we never found it. The author of the article quoted, who is obviously strong in power of reference, endeavours to establish Newton's knowledge of Bacon by two circumstances. First, because Newton uses the word *axiom* in the same sense as Bacon: but he forgot, or did not know, that on this matter Bacon agrees with Ramus, whose logic prevailed at Cambridge when Newton was an undergraduate. Secondly, because Pemberton's account of Newton's discoveries, which was read by Newton at eighty years of age, contains some account of the 'Novum Organum.' Now, first, what Newton knew at eighty proves nothing as to what he knew at five-and-twenty; secondly, Pemberton only says that "he also approved of the following treatise, a great part of which we read together"; thirdly, the account of Bacon's philosophy is in the *Introduction*, a part which is generally written last, and frequently after the work has been submitted to friends. Curious as it may appear, no direct proof has been given that Newton knew that such a person as Bacon ever existed.

We now come to Boyle, and here we are in a difficulty. Brewster said that Boyle is silent about Bacon, and the reviewer says that Bacon's name is frequently commemorated and honoured in Boyle's writings. Both are wrong. The reviewer produces a few instances. First, that in 'The Mechanical Origin of Heat and Cold,' Boyle says that Bacon was "the first among the moderns who handled the doctrine of Heat like an experimental philosopher." To this treatise we forthwith went (Boyle's Works, Vol. III., p. 570, ed. of 1744): and we found as follows:—

".....our justly famous Verulam, in his short but excellent paper *de forma calidi*, wherein (though I do not acquiesce in everything I meet with there) he seems to have been, at least among the moderns, the person that has first handled the doctrine of heat like an experimental philosopher."

The reader will observe how very different an air the real quotation bears. The reviewer's quotation is positive, unqualified, and mentions "the moderns" as rather excluding the ancients of course than otherwise. But Boyle professes only partial agreement, is not quite sure about the moderns, and expressly reserves the ancients. We were not able to detect, by the index, any other of the five examples which the reviewer gives, nor to find a second of his instances, alleged to be in the treatise on the usefulness of experimental philosophy, by running over that lengthy discussion.

We will now give what Boyle says of Bacon, so far as the Index of the five volumes will help us to it; we know this Index to be imperfect, but as no maker of such things commits errors with a purpose, we may rely on the result being a fair sample. Bacon is the illustrious Verulam,—that profound naturalist the Lord Verulam,—that great and solid philosopher,—one of the most judicious naturalists that our age can boast,—our judicious Verulam,—our great Verulam,—the Lord Verulam himself,—

that great naturalist,—so judicious a friend to philosophy and mankind,—our excellent Verulam,—the renowned,—one of the first and greatest experimental philosophers of our age,—the great architect of *experimental history*. This confirms the idea which was in our minds before the Edinburgh Reviewer sent us to our index, that Boyle, acknowledging Bacon's genius, yet never imagined that he himself was Bacon's pupil, nor that Bacon was *the one*, nor anything more than *one*.

Let us come now to the first written History of the Royal Society. Sprat, in his Preface, speaks in the highest terms of Bacon's genius, as do all those who ever read a few dozen pages of his writings. For Bacon is the author who inclines his reader to draw faith in the *opinions* from the admiration excited by the *man*. But Sprat enters the following caveat:—"He seems rather to take all that comes than to choose; and to heap rather than to register." This is in 1667. Joseph Glanvill, in his well-known *Plus Ultra*, a fierce anti-Aristotelian work, written (1668) to bid good speed to the Royal Society, makes about four allusions to Bacon, but nowhere hints at any antithesis between him and Aristotle. Henry Stubbe, his opponent (1670), in his 'Legends no Histories,' does indeed allude to Bacon as being the one whose steps the Society pretend to tread in. This is more to the purpose than anything in Sprat or Glanvill: the probability is that it was intended, as being a sneer, to convey what the parties attacked would not recognize, at least to the extent implied. We shall not enlarge our list of these proofs. Many attempts will be made, in the course of discussion, to bring forward instances on the opposite side. Merenne and Gassendi are already in the field; and there must be others. Hooke, as is commonly known, was an avowed disciple of Bacon. It may be that at some future time we shall have to balance the cases produced on both sides, and to decide for ourselves whether it can be proved that at any period during the seventeenth century, and in any minds of note, Hooke excepted, Bacon took his position as the leader of the modern physics,—the Achilles who slew the Stagirite Hector.

That he has occupied this position for more than a century is certain. Both the physical philosophers and the educated crowd have pronounced him the chief of modern science. We speak of course of England: foreigners, though not without some degree of the same worship, have not given into it in the mass. Is this all a myth, or a true history? Would science never have reached its present point but for Bacon, or the same man under another name? These are points which we shall briefly discuss in our next notice.

There are three things before us: Bacon himself, Bacon's system as it really is, and Bacon's system as it is supposed to be. On the first we may have to speak largely at a future opportunity. Of the system as it is supposed to be we have only to add, that of all the discoverers who have thrown their crowns at the feet of Bacon, very few have read him. Some of the Aphorisms, and the Essays, make up the stock upon which man may lecture, as man has lectured, about Aristotle, the trammels of the schoolmen, the liberation of the human mind, the true logic of induction, and the pursuit of observation above all things. Much as Bacon has been talked of, we have no doubt that there never was the time in which Aristotle was not more read of the two.

We shall close this first notice by a digression about a metaphor. In looking over books for the execution of this task, we have met, we know not how many times, with allusions to,

or accounts of, the celebrated comparison of the speculator, above all of the scholastic kind, to the spider, which spins all its web from its own bowels. This has been traced up to Plutarch speaking of orators. But the immediate application to the logician is a rhyme of much older date than Bacon, probably coeval with those who were called Schoolmen. We give it, from memory, as follows:—

Logicus araneæ potest comparari,
Quæ subtiles didicit telas operari,
Quæ suis visceribus voluit consummari,
Est pretium musca, si forte queat laqueari.

Bacon's sarcasm omits the sense of the last line, and dwells on the web as the end, not as the means. The Aristotelians have no cause to wince: for the web does catch flies, which are the best nourishment a spider can have. Similes should always obey the rule of three: it is but just that when man's mind is made into a spider, the results of physics should be allowed to become flies. We shall have to hint, in our next article, that if it had not been for the web of mathematical deduction from hypothesis, we should never have caught any flies at all.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.—The application of electricity for producing local anaesthesia in tooth-drawing is creating a considerable sensation. The *modus operandi* is thus described by Mr. Kinclay Bridgman, of Norwich. The apparatus is simple, and consists principally of the common electro-magnetic machine used in medical electricity, a single cell and pair of plates constituting a Smee's battery, and a small electro-magnetic coil with a bundle of wires for graduating the strength of the current. One end of the thin wire conveying the secondary current is attached to the handle of the forceps, and the other end of it to a metallic handle to be placed in the hand of the patient. The instrument touching the tooth completes the circuit, and the current passes instantaneously. The wire attached to the forceps should be made to pass through an interrupting footboard, so that the continuity of the wire may be made or broken in an instant by a movement of the right foot of the operator. The advantage of this arrangement is, that it allows the instrument to be placed in the mouth without risk of producing a shock in coming in contact with the lips, cheeks, or the tongue, which would interfere with the quiet of the patient. A hole drilled in the end of the left handle of the forceps and the end of the wire tapered to fit rather tightly allows the substitution of one pair of forceps for another with scarcely a moment's delay. The importance of this subject is so great that numbers will, doubtless, immediately have recourse to it, so that we may soon expect its real merits to be fully ascertained.

FINE ARTS

Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom; from the Art-Treasures Exhibition, Manchester. Edited by J. B. Waring, Chromo-Lithographed by F. Bedford. The Drawings on Wood by R. Dudley. With Essays by Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, A. W. Franks, J. B. Waring, J. C. Robinson, and G. Scharf, jun. (Day & Son.)

The magnificent volume before us, which may be truly designated as "a present fit for a king," exceeds both in completeness and execution all that has gone before it. Viewed externally, it affords a superb specimen of modern binding, and although forming a really large volume, has not the disadvantage of being unwieldy. Having from time to time bestowed a word or two upon binding, and too frequently felt ourselves required to speak of new efforts in tones of censure, it becomes a pleasing duty for us to recognize this excellent specimen of Messrs. Leighton's taste and skill. The cover is reproduced from a design by Gascon, and actually formed a part of the Manchester Exhibition.

Every plate in this work is executed with the fullest advantage of the Polychromatic process of printing. It has long been proved that the richest and brightest colours can be attained and multiplied by lithography; but it was reserved for the volume

before us to show what mellowness of tone, moderation of power and judicious application of extreme brilliancy can be brought into play at the same time. It is in these respects that we find so great an advance upon the composition and execution of a similar work that was published illustrative of the Industrial Arts in the Exhibition of 1851. When various objects of sometimes opposite colours have to be combined in the same plate, the utmost artistic skill and taste of arrangement are requisite; in such cases the blending devices of background and accessories play an important part, whilst at the same time they must not be allowed to become too prominent. On these grounds, the plates of 1851 failed, and those of 1857 merit especial praise. Nor is the least share of this success due to Photography. The minute and perfect transcripts of these various objects procured by means of the camera, afforded the artists in most cases a ready reduction, and became an excellent guide in point of finish for the lithographers to work from. With the artistic experience of Mr. Bedford, under the taste and learning of Mr. Waring, who acted as general editor, this process acquired an almost unparalleled efficiency, whilst the publishers (very wisely, to our thinking) restricted photography as the expeditious means to a more artistic end. We find, therefore, as a natural result, that all the representations are free from fortuitous obscurity or perversion of colour, possessing at the same time sufficient minuteness of detail to satisfy the most exacting requirements at the hand of man.

The scope of the work does not include paintings or engravings, either ancient or modern; but it embraces everything else, both sculpture, metal-work, furniture, embroidery, glass, jewelry, Indian work, and curiosities of all kinds.

The plates are divided into six classes; and the letter-press descriptions were contributed by writers whose names have long been known in connexion with departments of Art peculiar to them, and therefore to be regarded as the best authorities. Mr. George Scharf contributed an Essay on the Sculpture, Mr. Digby Wyatt on Metal-work, Mr. Augustus Franks, of the British Museum, on Glass and Enamel, Mr. Robinson, of the South Kensington Museum, on Pottery, Mr. Waring upon Furniture and Ornamental Art, and Mr. Owen Jones upon the Textile Fabrics. As the plates are classed and each set preceded by a distinct essay, many advantages for purposes of reference have been derived. We will for the benefit of those who desire to have some taste of the nature of their contents specify a few of the most important plates, commencing with those which claim most commendation for artistic excellence. In sculpture, the most successful are, Plate 6, a Venetian casket of bone and variegated wood, belonging to Col. Meyrick. The quaint sculptures on the side, representing the story of Susanna, each group of figures being worked on a convex surface, or segment of a cylinder, are depicted with remarkable fidelity. Plate 12, an Italian Bonbonnière and ivory Salt-cellars, belonging to Mr. Beresford-Hope, afford a singular contrast to the preceding, both in colour and the style in which the originals are executed. Plates 16, Venus, and 18, Ino and Bacchus, are remarkable for the delicacy and mellow tint upon the forms, which are, at the same time, copied with scrupulous exactitude. In the Ceramic Art, Plate 9, exhibiting three rare specimens of Henri the Second ware, including the famous ivory-looking candlestick of Sir Anthony Rothschild, merits especial notice. Best, perhaps, of all, for an artistic arrangement and perfect imitation, in which the ground tints are expressly but appropriately introduced, is Plate 12 of the same series. It consists simply of Flemish stone-ware jugs and cannettes unattractive in themselves, but so adjusted and combined with a deep background and some brilliant green stuff in the front as to *insist* upon downright admiration. In Vitreous Art, Plate 3 gives us an assortment of the most elegant slender and expanded Venetian glass, derived from the collections of the Earl of Cadogan, the Duke of Buccleuch and Mr. Felix Slade. Nothing, we imagine, can be more difficult than to render with black and white the filmy, glossy and sometimes opaque surfaces of these wonderfully accident-spared vessels. The sobriety

of colour with which so much effect of lustre is conveyed, seems perfectly marvellous. Plate 5 is a tangle of difficulties, inasmuch as the crude and glaring colours upon the German glasses which it represents are violent and conflicting in the extreme; but Mr. Waring has so adjusted the various pieces in forming his group, and so turned one way and another the other as fairly to establish a balance of power and a peaceful unanimity which is perfectly delightful. Plate 6, where Mr. Franks treats of enamels, displays objects of a totally different character, and we gaze upon the brilliant, but perfectly opaque gold-set hues of Mr. Beresford-Hope's Byzantine cross and Mr. Sneyd's Limoges enamels with the most thorough conviction of reality. Plate 17 is a wonderful instance of rich, sombre colours with gold fretwork upon them, in the shape of an enamelled Venetian bowl and plate belonging to Lord de Tabley and Mr. Rohde Hawkins.

Nothing, perhaps, is more difficult than to represent the precious metals with common colours; but Plate 3 of metal-work is a perfect triumph in this respect. Here we find a white and a yellow metal employed to set one another off to the utmost extent. Admirable also as a piece of workmanship and delicate imitation is the demi-suit of chased and damascened armour of Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, so well described by Mr. Planché in his account of the armour in the Manchester Exhibition. Gorgeous, among the Textile Fabrics, is Plate 9, representing the corner of an Indian saddle-cloth; but richer and more elaborate patterns, more serviceable also to our manufacturers, will be found in the beautiful shawl ornaments from a native Indian design, beautifully printed in Plate 15. Minute and equally suggestive for practical purpose is the excellent pattern of Indian matting, from the East India Museum, given in Plate 16. It deserves every praise for its wonderful delicacy and precision. Among the series of Decorative or Ornamental Art reserved by Mr. Waring to his own pen, we must especially admire Plate 1, a curious ecclesiastical wood-carving, belonging to Cardinal Wiseman, of certain Saints, nearly the size of life, set in a puppet-show kind of box, and coloured and gilded, which simple colours and light and shade have been set before us in miniature with surprising effect. Good, also, but plain, and of a dull hue, is Plate 4, with its elaborately-framed Flemish wood-carving, uniting, as it would seem, all the elements of ornamentation peculiar to our own Elizabethan or James the First times. Plate 11 comprises one of the most difficult masses of positive colour that ever could be contended with in the shape of the famous Strawberry Hill cabinet now belonging to Mr. W. Drake. We particularize it, not as a work of beauty in itself, but as an instance of the utmost extent to which such objects can be made tolerable upon paper. As a contrast, we select the Duke of Buccleuch's Or-molu Clock, Plate 13, as one of the most beautiful and delicate transcripts of these metallic productions imaginable. Having thus particularized a few of what appear to us the most successful specimens, we feel bound to notice the few plates which fall short of the excellence we have noted in those already mentioned. Thus, in Plate 6 of the Ceramic Art, the red shadows on the lowest two plates are unreal and obviously patches of the background shadow, and mar the effect of whatever would, in other respects, have been an elegant combination. Plate 7 of Textile Art is also a poor exposition of the form which Raphael's Cartoons were ultimately designed to assume. Mr. Miles's tapestry of the Miraculous Draught of Fishes was, and we well remember it in the Exhibition, a really fine specimen of colour and fabric. Nor do we think the superb specimen of tapestry from Wolsey's Hall at Hampton Court has been sufficiently well treated. It is here given, in Plate 6, without colour and in rough chalk, whereas, for delicacy, precision, and richness, nothing can surpass the workmanship of the tapestry itself. Here, indeed, an opportunity has been lost of showing what extent of splendour these figure designs were capable of embracing, with masses of gold and silver for high lights and the brightest hues of silk

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variously shaded for the remaining surfaces. By these means, a superlative refugence appears to have been attained, and the glories of the Presbytery of the Sistine Chapel might here have been made manifest, for since the Henry the Eighth set of Raphael tapestries was permitted, to our shame, to be sold at Berlin, no similar fabric on a large scale remains, with the exception of the series to which this belongs. Plate 5, from the Soulaiges Collection, another piece of curious tapestry sobered down into a sufficient chalk drawing, fails for the same reason to convey any notion of the care bestowed by our forefathers upon the luxury of hangings. These, indeed, seem to be the only instances in the whole work from which the full proportion of colour belonging to the originals has been withheld. Having thus reviewed the most remarkable plates, we turn to the letter-press.

Mr. Waring tells us in a general Introduction, concisely, the history of collecting in this country, and the advances that have been made from time to time in the prices of various objects. We quote from some of the earliest data.—

"In the British Museum is still preserved an inventory of the household furniture of Henry VIII.; and even the modest Erasmus kept a drossier of pieces of plate given him by the greatest men of the day. Henry VIII., as we find by the inventory of his furniture, pictures, &c., at his various palaces (MS., Harleian, No. 1419), amassed a great number of valuable articles for ornament as well as use, an immense quantity of hangings of crimson cloth of gold, of arras, of tapestry (a distinction clearly made throughout the inventory), of leather 'lay'd with golde and silver foyle,' carpets of 'Turkey,' cloth of gold, of tissue, of velvet worked with ornamental patterns and figure-subjects, amongst which we remark many classical, as Jupiter and Juno, the Labours of Hercules, &c.; others are, the Seven Deadly Sins, Godfrey Bullen, the Buecherons, the Emperor Constantine, Children, Hawking and Hunting.—Indeed a striking variety of subjects, sacred and profane. At Greenwich, besides a long enumeration of hangings, curtains, bed-furniture, all ornamental, we meet in his privy chamber with the picture of the French king and the French queen; with the exception of two glasses painted, there is little in this chamber but what characterized the king's taste; such as hawk's hoods, 'bowes of ewe,' spurs, bone tables for playing, &c. In the lower study, however, a great number of books, and glass basins, ewers, and bowls, painted. In the glass-house at Westminster, amongst a large quantity of glass 'and sundry other things of earthe,' 'a faire glasse, the foote and cover garnished with silver and gylte,' upon the toppe of the cover a woman holdinge a * * * in one honde, and a snake in the other; 'an ewer, of Jasper colour;' 'a great fontayne of glasse;' in all, 143 pieces, most of which are clearly Venetian. We find also 153 'tables, with pictures upon them.' * Thomas Howard, earl of Arundell, appears to have been the first person in England who set systematically to work to form a collection of works of Art. This high-minded and accomplished nobleman spent many years abroad, during which time he acquired that taste and love for Art which so distinguished him; besides his encouragement of Jones, Vandike, Hollar, Stone, Le Seur, and Fanelli, he commissioned Edward Norgate, Windsor herald, to collect pictures, John Evelyn to obtain antique statuary for him at Rome, and sent William Perry to Greece and the Levant for the same purpose."

The well-known acquisitions of King Charles the First and their dispersion are, of course, set forth, and then particular mention is made of the collection formed by Sir Andrew Fountaine, with whose name the readers of the *Athenæum* have lately become pretty well acquainted. Mr. Waring, speaking of the treasures at Narford, says:—

"This collection, which is still in a great measure intact, and is the oldest as well as the most valuable perhaps in the country, was formed by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who received his knighthood when vice-chamberlain to Queen Caroline, wife of George II.: in 1726 he signalled himself by his classic attainments and taste at Oxford, published in 1704 a work on the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish coins, and was the friend of the most celebrated literati of his day: he visited Italy twice, once in 1692, and again in 1715; during these visits he made the acquaintance of Cosmo de' Medici III., with whom he lived on terms of close friendship, and through his assistance obtained many of the beautiful works of Art collected by him at his country seat, Narford Hall, in Norfolk; consisting of enamels, majolica, Palissy ware, ivories, bronzes, statuary, coins, medals, gems, Oriental china, MSS., books, and pictures."

The origin of the Society of Antiquaries, the Strawberry Hill, Fonthill, Stowe, and Bernal Sales pass in review, and the Introduction concludes with a brief account of the history and scheme of the Manchester Exhibition. Mr. Scharf's essay is profusely illustrated with clever woodcuts by Mr. R. Dudley, and the subject unavoidably extends over a vast range of periods. Mr. Scharf treats of the early Christian ivories at considerable length; and dwells minutely upon the Romanesque ivory casket, which forms so prominent a feature

of the Meyrick Collection. The group of a Boy and Dolphin, attributed to Raphael, and much talked about at Manchester, does not seem, in his opinion, to possess any claim whatever to be regarded as the production of Raphael's school. An interesting branch of Art, the early Italian medallions, are elaborately enumerated, and by dilution upon their varieties the writer seems somewhat to have impaired his remarks on the later period of Art. The subject, moreover, required illustration, and we think, indeed, that a few bold woodcut examples of fifteenth and sixteenth century medallions would have made several of the passages more intelligible, and afforded variety. The turning point between ancient and modern Christian Art is thus noticed:—

"The people of Florence, devoted to commerce, had been steadily advancing in wealth and importance; the arts were patronized by her chief merchants, not for mere historic association, but for the benefit and gratification which they so readily afford to those who best cultivate them. They were thus enabled to honour the memory and perpetuate the personal appearance of their most illustrious citizens. Hence *portraiture*, an important and comparatively a novel feature in modern Italian art, attained an especial preference among the Florentines. The dramatic and roughly independent tendency of Giotto's conceptions illustrates this. Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Cimabue, Donati, Brunetto Latini, Bettino di Barli, Dello, and Michelozzo, were only a few of the distinguished persons depicted by the earlier Tuscan artists. This natural desire to honour great men nurtured the faculty of imitation, attained at last so wonderful an approximation to reality, that this very power took afterwards a somewhat pernicious tendency. Not that accuracy of imitation could in itself be injurious, but danger arose from the painter's liability to make a successful imitation the sole end and object of his work. Hence, not merely in pictures belonging to the second half of the fifteenth century, and professedly of a strictly religious tendency, might the features of a well-known living person be recognized, but occasionally the lineaments also of those whose morals were frequently questionable: thus the serious impressiveness of the picture would be impaired, and the work deprived of that devotional character which ought to have pervaded it. By too implicitly copying the realities of everyday life, the very action, or, as the Germans would say, the *motives* of the picture are radically disturbed, and simpering Madonnas, angels in extravagant attitudes, and martyrs looking to the spectator, in consciousness of his presence, for sympathy, are only one small portion of the mischiefs which may be traced from the perverted use—not only in Painting, but in Sculpture also—of servile imitation."

Mr. Robinson, in treating Ceramic Art, has a variety of processes to describe, all of which he conveys very succinctly, and from the official position which he holds is entitled to particular attention. The treatment of the vexed question of the origin of Majolica, may perhaps be among the most acceptable portions we could select for the attention of our readers, and may be followed by a few words descriptive of its technical process:—

"The Majolica ware of Italy is a continuation or rather a further development of the pottery last under consideration. The existence of an active commercial intercourse between Spain and Italy in the Middle Ages is notorious, and the proportion of pieces of Spanish origin still to be found in Italy,—all, be it remembered, believed to be prior in date to the commencement of the sixteenth century,—as compared with that of Majolica of every kind and period, is so great as to alone suffice to prove that there must have been for a long period a universal demand for the Hispano-Moresco wares; it seems indeed almost certain that, during the entire course of the fifteenth century, the last-named wares were in constant competition with the advancing products of national manufacture. The derivation of the word 'Majolica,' given on the authority of early Italian philologists, also distinctly points to the foreign origin of the manufacture. By common consent, the term is admitted to be derived from *Majorca*, a Spanish island in the Mediterranean, which remained till a late period under the domination of the Moors, and was a chief centre of manufacture of the Hispano-Moresco lusted wares for exportation. There can be little doubt but that this derivation of the word is correct; analogies in our own language are too pertinent not to be alluded to,—the terms 'China' for every variety of porcelain, and 'Delft,' formerly distinctive of enamelled earthenware of any and every origin, are directly to the point. Whilst, however, the fact of this long-established importation of Hispano-Moresco earthenware into Italy is beyond all doubt, there is perhaps as little actual contemporary record of it as of the commercial distribution of the ancient Greek painted pottery. The story of the Pisan expedition against Nazarek, the Mahomedan king of Majorca, in 1113, on which occasion the Crusaders are supposed to have brought back pieces of the pottery of the country as trophies of victory, although it has been repeated by most recent writers, scarcely deserves the credence it has obtained, its bearing on the Ceramic art being probably entirely apocryphal. Further researches, and in particular a careful study of the specimens that remain to us, will doubtless, in time, throw more light on the subject of the influence of the Moresco wares on Italian Ceramic products; but whatever may have been the epoch of the first introduction of Moresco pottery into Italy, it is clear that long before they had begun to influence Italian Ceramic art, the manufacture of pottery had attained to marked prominence in certain districts of the last-named country.

To all appearance, however, down to the commencement of the fifteenth century even, Art had little or nothing to do with the potter's craft. Architecture may indeed have to a certain extent, impressed the ceramic industry into its service for decorative purposes, but it is most probable that, prior to the period named, no products worthy to be designated Art Pottery, were produced in modern Italy. But with the revival of learning, and the great uprising of arts and sciences, in the fifteenth century, came a new era, and the ceramic vehicle became a peculiar speciality of the artist. It was at this juncture that the Hispano-Moresco pottery already distributed over Italy, and the only Art Pottery worthy of the name, began to exercise an immediate influence on the Italian wares. * * It is scarcely too much to assert that Majolica was soon manufactured everywhere in Italy; certain districts attained to very special prominence; but generally speaking, this eminently national manufacture was carried on alike in Lombardy, the Venetian territory, Tuscany, the Roman States, Naples, and Sicily even; whilst artists of repute wandered about from one place to another, carrying with them their technical secrets, which they sometimes guarded with a deadly jealousy, and at others freely communicated to their brethren in the various localities of their sojourn."

The Essay on Vitreous Art, contributed by Mr. Franks, is full of learning and valuable research. His experience and universal acquaintance with enamels are quite extraordinary. Upon the knowledge which the ancients may have possessed in this branch, we offer a brief quotation.—

"It is not till the third century after Christ that we obtain any direct mention of the art of enamelling. Philostratus, a Greek sophist, who had been attracted to Rome by the court of Julia Domna, wife of Severus, has left a curious work entitled 'The Icones,' in which he describes a series of paintings; one of them is a boat-hunt; and after mentioning the variegated trappings of the horses, he adds, 'They say that the barbarians who live in (or by) the ocean, pour these colours on to heated brass, and that they adhere, become as hard as stone, and preserve the designs which are made in them.' Although this passage has been often quoted, its full bearing does not appear to have been taken into consideration. There can be little doubt that it refers to enamels: the only question is as to the people who practised the art of fusing them. The French writers have generally applied the passage to the Gauls; but the term *ἐν κράτῳ* would refer to the Britons with still greater force. Moreover, the enamelled objects which he mentions are bronze horse-trappings, and it is precisely in Britain, and not in Gaul, that such objects are found. The antiquities discovered at Stanwick in Yorkshire, Foulden in Somersetshire, Saham Toney in Norfolk, Westhall in Suffolk, and at Middleby in Amandale, Scotland, which are all of Celtic workmanship, consist principally of bits, and portions of horse-furniture of various kinds, which have been preserved, in many cases, the enamel with which they were decorated. The passage in Philostratus would seem to prove that in his time the art of enamelling was not practised either in Italy or Greece, for he was evidently well acquainted with the artistic processes of these countries; and had such a mode of decoration been adopted to any extent, would not have spoken of the barbarian performances of that nature."

Mr. Digby Wyatt illustrates Metallic Art with his usual widely-extended reading and research. His Essay embraces a vast amount of subjects, which claim attention under one comprehensive heading, Metallurgy, although subdivided by him into Personal, Corporate, and Military. One portion, of an historic tendency, we reproduce:—

"When we turn from the goldsmith's to the silversmith's art, we encounter a notable deficiency of specimens of household plate during the centuries preceding the fourteenth; the services of the smith in the craft having been, to a great extent, monopolized by the Church and Royalty, in whose hands, except in Italy, money had been alone allowed to accumulate. It must ever be remembered that during the Middle Ages means of profitable investment for such accumulations were altogether wanting, and that large sums were consequently devoted to the equipment of treasures, both civil and ecclesiastical, in the most magnificent manner. This necessity can alone account for the prodigious quantity of gold and silver described in many ancient inventories,—such, more especially, as that of Louis of Anjou (1360 to 1368)—a prince whose services of plate would appear quite out of proportion to his revenues but for some such interpretation. When stern necessity made some sudden demand upon the resources of such magnates, instead of selling out console as a capitalist of the present day might do, they were compelled either to send for a Jew, or Lombard to whom they might pawn their plate, or to melt it up at once themselves. Hence it is, in a great measure, that so few remains of ancient silversmith's work, anterior to the gradual settlement of a sound financial system in the sixteenth century, have come down to our days. As trade increased and money accumulated at the great head-quarters of commerce—Florence, Genoa, and Venice—the overflows of the coffers of the merchant princes found a tangible embodiment in ornaments, utensils, and implements, skilfully wrought in the precious metals. The domestic luxury which had been restricted to royalty and the highest of the aristocracy was rivalled by that of the great banking families of Italy—the Jardi, Strozzi, Chigi, Medici, &c., and their correspondents, such as Jacques Cœur in France and the Fuggerei of Augsburg. Not only were the tables loaded with grand drinking-cups, in the various forms of tazze, hanaps, pokals, mazers, widercoms, &c., with silver plates, *escuelles*, dishes, spoons, and magnificent saltcellars, serving for personal use; but great fancy pieces in silver, gilt, and parcel gilt, were also

added for pure display. Among these, the most usual and important were the 'terrasses,' or plateaux for epergnes; the 'nests,' or centre-pieces, usually models of ships; the 'languiers,' or tests for poison; and the fountains, or conduits, made to run with wine so long as the banquet lasted. The splendid dishes into which scented waters were poured over the hands of the guests from *aiguilles* or ewers were also very noble; and of these, as well as of the hanaps and other goblets, the Manchester Exhibition contains some very remarkable specimens."

The domain of Textile Art, assumed by Mr. Owen Jones, is least extensive; nor is it so satisfactory in treatment as the rest. A second, or supplemental treatise, on the Application of Principles to the Textile Art, has been supplied by Mr. Wyatt. Mr. Waring's essay upon Decorative Art is full of information and infinite variety. In fine, Mr. Waring deserves our best thanks for the administrative part he seems to have exercised in bringing out this handsome volume; and Messrs. Day, the spirited publishers and printers, have won for themselves a lasting renown by the uniform and scrupulous exactitude with which every detail of their enterprise has been executed.

LIVERPOOL ACADEMY EXHIBITION. (From a Correspondent.)

THOSE who busy themselves with Painting, cannot have forgotten the schism which last year took place in the Liverpool Academy, owing to what was held by the dissenters to be unfair preference in awarding the prize to artists of the Pre-Raphaelite school. This year there are two Exhibitions of pictures at Liverpool—an orthodox and a heterodox one (let the disputants apportion the epithets)—to which the past controversy is likely to draw a larger share of attention than usual. The elder body of exhibitors has the start,—and the thirty-fourth Liverpool Academy Exhibition opened on Monday last.

The prize this year has, as every one must have expected, been awarded once again to a Pre-Raphaelite picture, 'Chaucer Reading the Legend of Custance to Edward the Third,' by Mr. F. M. Brown,—a measure which, to quiet by-standers, must seem more like defiance than sound judgment. What is stranger, if the prize was to be Pre-Raphaelite, the judges might, methinks, have found a far worthier object in Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Rienzi.' The scene is the moment when the Roman patriot takes a vow of vengeance beside the body of his dying brother. In spite of that perverse awkwardness of form and line which these enthusiastic reformers affect—in spite of their canonical avoidance of gradation or perspective (here, also, signally shown in the retreating horsemen)—in spite, also, of a thinness of painting and falseness of colour which in a Post-Raphaelite would be abused as "base" and tricky,—there is intense expression in some of the heads. The picture is one to move the gazer by its emotion,—Mr. Brown's to excite wonder by its flatness. Here, too, are Mr. Millais's 'Autumn Leaves'—the carnations and flesh-shadows of which may be once again recommended as warnings to the lovers of truth and honest execution; and Mr. Noel Paton's 'Bluidy Tryste,' with its details of woodland herbage and flowers, touched with the exquisite minuteness of Velvet Breughel. Here, too, are some marvels by Mr. Rossetti—'The Wedding of St. George,' 'Dante's Dream,' and 'A Christmas Carol'—the last marvellous indeed, as showing how far "system" can lead astray one known to be sincere and devout. The musical instrument on which the lady is playing—a medieval *Broadwood*, with nothing save a key-board, and a pair of small panels behind—is a falsehood; and a falsehood is her hair, divided into two gross and heavy rolls of chestnut blanket (every attempt to paint hair having been utterly discarded as too material), which a pair of wondrous supporters are caressing with a look 'twixt stare and simper. These are the crown-jewels of the Pre-Raphaelite display in Liverpool; but it has its paste as well as its diamonds.—Here is a 'Karin's Death,' the subject from a Swedish ballad, which may be commended to the heads of the school, as showing them for what monstrosities they may be answerable. The thing, which is the presentment of the victory of maidenly purity over brutal oppression, must be seen to be believed: it can only be described as grotesque passion, reality,

and colour all run mad. The tyrant who is foiled by the virtue of the maiden, beats in grisly fun the most actively wicked puppet who performs his blood-thirsty antics in Guignol's booth-theatre in the Champs-Élysées. Nor less eminent, as a specimen of every-day pathos, is the ill-painted pair of sulky vagabonds, 'Trudging Homeward,' by Mr. Campbell, who we imagine to be one of the pillars of the Pre-Raphaelite church in Liverpool; and who has here made his confession of faith in grammar so bad that it cannot deserve the name of Art's language. The Exhibition numbers among its thousand pictures other illustrations of "the influence" exceedingly amusing to see; but the two cited could not be outdone in flagrancy, ugliness, and untruth. Mr. Hayllar (a name new to most of us) would possibly be claimed by the Pre-Raphaelites, for his minute observation and careful record of what he has seen. In his pictures of homely subjects (one, in particular, of a carpenter's shop, which, with all its elaborate finish, is full of air), a plea will be found for their principles, since they are accurate and characteristic, though not repulsive. Mr. Hayllar will do well, however, to beware of stippling too obviously in oil,—a false practice, sanctioned though it be by the chief of the sect. The landscapes of Mr. Davies (a Liverpool artist) may be cited as another "set-off" on the credit side of the account. An evening scene on the verge of a meadow fringed with pollards is attractive, and to a certain degree original, though in this, as in other more daring and less pleasing specimens of his talent, Mr. Davies seems to have followed in Mr. Anthony's wake. Among the pictures by those who are only half perverted which are new to London may be specified Mr. Barwell's 'Return of the Stolen Heir,' in which the want is neither character, nor feeling, nor finish, but space to breathe in,—and Mr. Egley's 'Argan feigning Death,' in which Mr. Egley is as clear and expressive as usual, without that glittering and fierce contrast which has spoiled others of his clever pictures. A capital and highly finished drawing by Mr. MacIise (brick-red flesh forgiven) of an incident in the life of 'Pereira, the Spanish Painter,' claims a word. Among the pictures familiar to the London loungers of 1858 is Mr. F. Leighton's scene from 'Romeo and Juliet,'—a work lost, and, it may be submitted, undervalued, owing to the disadvantageous place given to it in Trafalgar Square. The depth and richness of its colour, the picturesque manner in which the story is told, the contrast in some of the heads (that, for instance, of Friar Lawrence, hopeful in the consciousness of knowledge of Juliet's secret, with that of the entranced maiden of Verona, or again with that of the weeping Nurse, whose grief is a trifle too Siddonian),—the poetical conception and careful labour of this picture, it may be repeated, have now a chance of being appreciated,—and but that Pre-Raphaelitism is resolute not to give in, might fairly have entitled it to the prize bestowed elsewhere.

Such are a few notes—not a complete report—of the Liverpool Academy Exhibition. Of other known pictures it would be superfluous to speak. Those who search it without reference to names will be gratified by the number of unaffected and pleasing landscapes by provincial artists which it contains. In some of these, trees and their behaviour, skies and their caprices, are set down as they exist in the nooks and corners of England, without much selection, but with praiseworthy sincerity. Now-a-days, be it remembered, there is a check at every tenth shop-door on the falsifiers of Nature's forms—of which Louthembourg and Paul Sandby, and (with all his poetical and golden glory) Wilson never dreamed—the daguerreotype.

FINE-ART Gossip.—It may interest some of our readers to know what pictures have been left this year out of the collection of Ancient Masters at the British Institution for the benefit of students and artists to copy. It is a remarkably extensive list, and speaks well for the liberality of the respective owners.—1. 'The Infant Saviour sleeping on the Cross,' by Murillo; Earl Howe. 2 and 3. The Saints of Seville, by Murillo; the Duke of Sutherland. 4. The grand Landscape, by Both;

Mr. Perkins. 5. 'Nelly O'Brien,' full face, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 6. 'Snyders' 'Dead Game,' &c.; Earl Howe. 7. 'The Duke of Newcastle,' by Dobson. 8. 'Lady Beaumont,' by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 9. Canaletto, 'Venice'; Earl Howe. 10. 'The Raboteur,' by Annibale Carracci; Earl of Suffolk. 11. 'Venus and Cupid,' attributed to Titian; Earl Weyms. 12 and 13. Two Portraits, by De Vos; Mr. Broderip. 14. Portrait, by Tintoretto; Mr. G. Richmond, R.A. 15. Guido, 'Head of the Saviour'; Earl of Suffolk. 16. 'Elijah,' by Guido; Sir Charles Burrell. 17. Salvator Rosa, Landscape; Mr. Perkins. 18. Moucheron and Lingelbach, Landscape; Mr. Cholmondeley. These selections for multiplication must always be attended with difficulty, and this portion of the scheme of the British Institution is the least satisfactory. If, indeed, the permitting copies to be made could be limited to students desirous to learn, and whose imperfect works could never be taken for originals, the system would deserve the highest commendation; but the British Institution has notoriously become, by the proceedings at this season of the year, a manufactory of spurious originals; good artists have been sent to make admirable copies, and these copies once out of the artist's hands become invested with all kinds of mysterious properties. In our opinion artists may copy too well for admission to such facilities as the directors afford, and it would be much preferable if the young and less experienced were more widely encouraged to go there. It would be a mistake on these grounds to withhold the best works from these Tyros. No diminution of quality should result in any limitation such as we point out, for it is certain that the early contemplation of the best works does most and sinks deepest into the minds of the youngest beginners. Now that our National Gallery permits a more extended system of copying in oil on the scale of the originals, these British Institution advantages are less necessary. The contents of the National Gallery being accredited originals and publicly known can better afford multiplication than equally genuine and authentic examples can in private and often secluded keeping. This is, in fact, the only point in which the excellent intention of the Directors of this truly valuable Institution appears to be somewhat exceeding the mark, by means after all of its own liberality.

Sir Charles Eastlake is not confining his attention to Pictorial Art alone. He has been making some elaborate architectural studies of certain tombs and other structures, recently excavated by Signor Fortunati in the neighbourhood of Rome, on the Via Latina. The architectural pursuits of his early life are not lost sight of; for the drawings and notes which he has transmitted to England evince a perfect mastery of detail, whilst his plans and elevations show the most thorough technical knowledge of conveying architectural information. The discoveries were made, it appears, in April last; and consisted of two tombs, a portion of the Via Latina and the remains of a Christian building, supposed to have formed part of the Basilica di San Stefano, of the fourth century, besides subterranean chambers.

The Portrait of a Young Man, by Raphael, formerly at Kensington Palace, and discovered by a noble and profound connoisseur among some lumber at Hampton Court [see *Athen.* No. 1517], has been properly cleaned and placed in a prominent position on the wall of Her Majesty's Gallery at Hampton Court, to the left of the door by which visitors enter. It is now No. 278 of the Catalogue. There is little probability of this strong-coloured portrait being a genuine work of the painter, or even his portrait; but it is pleasant to find the quick eye of a dilettante making good the neglect of those who had been intrusted by King William the Fourth with the pictorial migration from Kensington, and in consequence of which pictures, sunk in oblivion for centuries, started from clouds of dust, on a wagon-road journey, resembling nothing so much, either in number or atmosphere, as the movement of an oriental caravan. Passavant describes the picture with considerable detail in his 'Kunststreife durch England,' page 46, which was first published in 1838. Whilst upon the subject of Hampton Court,

we may note that several of the pictures have lately been re-arranged to great advantage, and that a trustworthy person, named Baldwin, long known to those connected with Art, has been appointed to the special duty of seeing the pictures kept free from dust or incidental injury. The result already is a surprising improvement in their apparent condition; and there is no doubt that, with light weekly dusting and vigilant notice of symptoms of decay—where prevention takes the place of cure—the ravages of the picture cleaner and restorer may be almost entirely avoided. The Catalogues which are sold in the rooms deserve also a word of special commendation for the complete manner in which they serve their purpose. They are sold at various prices, in proportion to the amount of information contained in them; but the fullest—the shilling ones—are those to which our remarks apply. Each page contains an ordinary catalogue, in good legible type, with numbers, the subject of the picture and name of the painter; just sufficient for general purpose; whilst detailed particulars connected with the more important subjects are given in foot-notes, among which we find the biographical notices especially serviceable. It is, indeed, surprising to find how, by a little management, so much information can be conveyed in so small a compass. Being so thoroughly portable, we could indeed wish that something of the same nature could be devised by authority for the National Gallery. Hampton Court is, as far as we have seen, free from one great nuisance, which besets both the National Gallery and British Museum,—namely, the vendors of cheap and unauthorized catalogues, several of them tending to mislead, who do all they can to force their wares upon the public whilst mounting the steps or gazing at the elaborate bronze gates. The penny printers no doubt make a good harvest,—and they, moreover, being on the threshold, have the first chance of it. At the Museum, it is true, these vendors are restricted to the public pavement; but at Trafalgar Square, they crowd the steps, and sometimes, by their importunity on public days, become a serious nuisance. The number of visitors to Hampton Court this season is said to have been greatly on the increase of the preceding years; and this may very possibly be somewhat owing to the Manchester Exhibition and the many publications and the talk connected with it.—Dulwich Gallery, we may now remind our readers, is more generally accessible, and always well worth a visit as a supplemental gallery to Trafalgar Square, since it comprises the works of several great painters hitherto unrepresented at the National Gallery, where, by the way, a fine Ghirlandajo, a circular picture, attributed by some *cognoscenti* to Uccello, will form one of the new features upon its reopening.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Christie & Manson disposed of a collection of ancient and modern coins, which realized 700*l*. The false pieces fetched as high prices as the true. Among the former were:—a false coin of Dyrachium, 6*l*. 12*s*.—tetradrachm of Lysimachus, in gold; fine work, false, and a false coin of Seleucus, 3*l*. 10*s*.—false coin of Ptolemy of Egypt, and a false Consular coin, 3*l*. 16*s*.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic, Musical, and Pantomime Drawing-room Entertainment, "PATCHWORK," at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING, at Eight (during Mr. Albert Smith's absence abroad). Saturday Morning at Three.—Stalls, 3*s*.; Area, 2*s*.; Gallery, 1*s*. No extra for booking places. The Salle is newly decorated.

BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

SOME of the pleasantest sights to be seen at a Birmingham Festival were mentioned a week ago. To these, if the chronicle is to be complete, should be added the outer audience to 'The Messiah,'—a dense crowd that surrounded the Town Hall, standing patiently for three hours (beguiling the time, however, by plain-spoken, but not ill-natured, personalities on any one presumed to be foreign who attempted to edge his way through it), to catch the choruses of the Oratorio, which were distinctly audible from the outside;—a few of the patient standers armed with a cheap handbook of the music. Could not something be done, at

the close of these Festivals, to satisfy the hungerers and thirsters after Handel belonging to a class unable, by reason of their fortunes, to enjoy performances so costly?—The answer, we know, is, that such concession might be taken advantage of by those richer and shabbier than the persons for whose benefit it was planned; but the idea is worth stating, and to entertain it will not embarrass the proceedings of any direction.—Those who were within the Town Hall will long recollect how 'The Messiah' went this year at Birmingham.—The third and last concert was of the very longest. In Germany, a Symphony such as Mendelssohn's in a minor would have had an act to itself. Here, it merely commenced the concert,—Signor Costa's 'Dream' closing its first portion. The latter, though virtually a *pièce d'occasion*, has the permanent value of graceful, unaffected, tuneful music. A sweet and tranquil solo for the soprano,—a fairy chorus "exceeding delicately writ" (to use a phrase of Queen Elizabeth's),—and a charming love-song for the tenor (*encored*) may any of them become stock pieces. The final chorus, too, has the courtly sprightliness befitting a serenade to a royal bride, though the rhythm is not one of those which we like the best.—The instrumentation throughout is dainty. The principal singers were Madame Novello and Mr. Sims Reeves.—The rest of the concert was made up of music too well known to call for notice in detail.

Friday morning's sacred music consisted of Mr. H. Leslie's new Biblical *Cantata*, Mendelssohn's lovely 'Lauda Sion,' and Beethoven's Mass in C. Regarding the words of 'Judith,' which have been selected from the Apocrypha and Bible by Mr. Henry F. Chorley, it must suffice to say that the legend is divided into three scenes,—the first laid in the beleaguered city of Bethulia; the second in the camp of Holofernes;—the third ("Night, and Day-break") devoted to the sacrifice of the invading chieftain, and the triumphant return of the heroine of Israel. Each scene is preluded by an instrumental movement almost as much developed as the portion of a Symphony, the entire performance occupying as much time as a long single act of an Oratorio. The *Cantata* contains three or four elaborately developed choruses. The principal, or heroine's part, is written for a mezzo-soprano voice. Besides songs for the principal singers, there are also a *terzetto* of considerable extent, a *duet* with chorus, for tenor and soprano. The three instrumental introductions are in as many different styles,—the first, strict—the second (which was received with applause in spite of Festival regulations), brilliant and martial—the third, picturesque and delicate. Thus, the amount of contrast provided for and attempted is considerable. The above specification, and our statement of the general impression that 'Judith' will add to, not diminish, Mr. H. Leslie's reputation as a composer, must, at least for the present, stand instead of criticism.

With regard to the manner in which the *Cantata* was presented at Birmingham, we may speak with less restraint. Never, in our experience, has an English composer's oratorio come forth under chances of success approaching those of 'Judith.' The execution was in most respects excellent. The declamation, finish, and vocal power of Madame Viardot as the heroine were remarkable,—her prayer in the tent of Holofernes could not, as a display of sublime art, be exceeded. The tenor and bass parts could not have been in better hands than in those of Mr. Sims Reeves (*Ozias* the priest), who was *encored* in the finale to the first part,—and of Signor Belletti (*Holofernes*). Madame Castellani took great pains as *soprano*. The orchestra and chorus were well prepared. That two slips, in two important moments of the *Cantata*, took place, and that the general execution of it became less and less confident as the work went on, are to be accounted for by its being in the hands of its composer. For a man under such circumstances to conduct an untried composition of his own from first to last with unflinching nerve and unflagging energy must imply one of two things—long experience, or want of sensibility. The result in this case was, here and there, some loss of power, some slight confusion. The *Cantata*, however, seemed to please a large

audience, whose silent attention has never been surpassed, and at the end its composer was greeted with much applause.

The second part of the last morning's performances consisted of Mendelssohn's 'Lauda Sion' and Beethoven's Mass in C—both excellently performed, and bringing the Festival to a glorious conclusion. It seems, however, that the expectations of its surpassing former meetings in its gross receipts, which was mentioned last week, has proved fallacious. "The times," the exhaustion of a late Royal visit, and the distraction caused by the "celebrity" at Leeds, may be given as the reasons for this;—certainly no falling off in the musical attractions of the "music-meeting" for 1858.

LEEDS FESTIVAL.

ERE the last notes of the Birmingham 'God save the Queen' were well out of our ears, they had to open anew to receive the anthem with which the Town Hall at Leeds opened in the presence of Her Majesty. Without any figure of speech, these grand celebrations shoulder one another too importunately to admit of the full pleasure or profit to Art being derived from them which might be. The excuse is, the chance of assembling on accessible terms the artists essential to such performances who might else be out of reach. This year, too, Her Majesty's engagement (to speak without disrespect,—seeing that Her Majesty's presence has been advertised in disposal of tickets for the music) decided the date of the Yorkshire meeting,—the financial success of which was, *in limine*, assured by the Royal progress, and also by the excitement attendant on the opening of such a magnificent edifice as the new Town Hall at Leeds.

By no new building in England could the epithet used above be more richly deserved. Within its walls the Town Hall is, indeed, superb—and its arrangements, apparently, have been thoroughly considered. Its vestibule is striking, lofty, ample in space, and rich in decoration—supposing, that is, that all the opportunities for the introduction of colour are fitly wrought out.—The means of entrance and exit are sufficient, provided that they are used: but the gentlemen on duty seemed to have a fancy for keeping doors locked, and only half opening those allowed to admit the crowd, which was more original than intelligible.—In style the Leeds Hall resembles St. George's Hall, Liverpool, having the same arched roof and the same manner of division into lateral bays or compartments. The circular recess allotted to the orchestra is obviously too small for grand celebrations, and will be reconsidered, we understand, at considerable cost; a large space being occupied by the vast organ; which, though not complete yet, proves to be a noble and effective instrument. Further, it is so *en-cased* and decorated as to add an ornamental feature to the chamber. The case, for an Italian room, is perfection—rich, light, and solid; with its central *buffet* of carved wood, and its damasked tin pipes diapered in patterns of gold, and its slight framework combining the groups of clariens into one harmonious and well-proportioned edifice.—The decorations, of pale, delicate colours, intermixed in too strong a contrast, perhaps, with a frieze and pillars of the brightest red marble, look best by daylight. When the Hall is lighted, the blue, straw-colour, and pale green have a certain weak and faded look, which the use of pure tints might have averted. Outside, the Town Hall of Leeds is a noble and harmonious building till we reach the square tower destined to receive the dome. The cubical form of this is, to our thinking, oppressive; and Mr. Brodrick, the architect, might have done worse than to repeat, in other proportions, the harmonies of Wren's cupola in St. Paul's—and to have made his design circular. But we must not trench too far on the province of the *Builder*. The musicians will rather care to hear whether the Hall be good or bad for music. It does not strike us as peculiarly eminent for sonority, though not peculiarly defective. Perhaps a certain confusion in the choruses was not altogether the fault of the architect.

Having thus dwelt on matters of scenery and circumstance, as those of first interest in this Festival, let us speak of what more concerns this

particular column.—We have seldom had to do with a programme in which want of management has been more curiously shown than in that of the Leeds Festival,—recognizing, once again, its good side in the prominence given to solo instrumental music. To instance—what can be much less wise than to have performed on one and the same morning, first, Signor Rossini's 'Stabat' (music which, be it good or bad, somehow makes every other which comes after it—save the work be one of Handel's or Mozart's—sound puritanically unvoiced);—secondly, a selection from Sebastian Bach's "*Passions Musik*,"—another treatment of the same subject: what is more, merely a choice from among the mechanical and tedious movements of the great Leipzig Cantor; not including the thunder-chorus, and not the air with violin obbligato in B minor,—not, in short, any one of those movements which, wherever they come or whenever they are heard, must have drawn attention by their force or contrast?—But this was not all,—since for the selfsame morning was laid out, lastly, a third "*Passion*,"—in Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives'—the master's weakest vocal production, save one (that being '*Der Glorreiche Augenblick*'). Neither classicism nor popularity could be served by a choice at once so random, yet so monotonous. Why, again, have killed 'The Seasons,' the descriptive effort of Haydn's old age, which does not get beyond prettiness in form and colour, by presenting immediately after it the grandest descriptive composition of Haydn's master in Oratorio,—Handel's 'Israel'?—Nor less unaccountable is the list of the engagements at Leeds, overlaid as it has been by third-rate persons, home and foreign—"the cast" of 'The Messiah' being in this respect a real curiosity. On such occasions as these, it is not wise to be too liberal in display of local talent.—It is curious for those who recollect how critical was Leeds on Bradford a couple of years ago, to observe how the mistakes made in the management of that Festival were in this one repeated.

The band at Leeds, mainly made up of the admirable orchestra of the *Royal Italian Opera*, needs no eulogy. With no other orchestra, we are satisfied, could the unhearsed work of the Festival have been carried through so creditably; but its players know 'Elijah,' and 'The Messiah,' and the 'Stabat' of Signor Rossini, and 'Israel' by heart, having been thoroughly drilled in them elsewhere,—so that those oratorios can be gone through with something like security when certain players are in the orchestra. The Leeds chorus, however, is a new one,—and an admirable chorus it is for sweetness, power, and intonation.—Our opinion of Dr. Bennett as a conductor has been too often recorded to require its being re-stated. The *tempi* of 'Elijah,' as directed by him on Wednesday, were the *tempi* of Mendelssohn; but, as a whole, the oratorio went as much too spiritlessly at Leeds as it went too feverishly at Birmingham.—Among the solo singers whom we have not yet met at any Festival, Miss Palmer must be mentioned, for her excellent singing and refined delivery, not merely of her own music, but of that allotted to Miss Dolby, who was absent owing to sudden indisposition.—We were struck, too, by the excellent *soprano* voice of Miss Helena Walker, a local artist, whose performance of the small share of music set down for her exempts her from the general objection made above. In our present dearth of vocalists, this young lady, if she be willing to study, might prove an acquisition to our London oratorios.

Wednesday evening's concert included the greatest novelty of the Leeds Festival:—a composition the musical parentage of which must render it an object of great interest to every English amateur. It is as impossible for us to pass any judgment on either the subject or the words of 'The May Queen' as it was on those of Mr. H. Leslie's Biblical *Cantata*. The text was provided for Dr. Bennett by Mr. Henry F. Chorley (as has been mentioned in the *Athenæum*) many years ago. Enough to state that the scene is beside the Thames,—that the time is that of Queen Elizabeth,—that the story is sufficiently indicated in a few words from the *Cantata*, as

—a strife between
Two gallants for a May-day Queen,—

that the principal voices are *soprano* (Madame Novello), *tenor* (Mr. Sims Reeves), and *bass* (Mr. Weiss), used separately and in combination. There are several choruses of different humours. The *Pastoral* is equivalent in length to the act of an opera,—and is thus the only vocal work of any pretension which has as yet been given to the public by one with whose indifference to a composer's honours we shall not easily be reconciled. When the world, as now, is famishing for something new to sing and to play, it becomes doubly vexatious when those who could,—will not. If ambition and appeal are left in the hands of the incompetent, if the public becomes reluctant, if the art dwindles, is the fault wholly with the incompetence or the reluctance?—does it not lie somewhat with the indifference?—It must have been felt by every one who heard the *Pastoral*, that—be it good or be it bad—Dr. Bennett has almost a style of his own, conciliating English simplicity and German science—certainly, a vein of melody which would yield rich treasure were it more diligently wrought out. A roundel with chorus for the *May Queen*, sung by Madame Novello, was *encored*, in spite of the prohibition in the books against such doings. Every number was received with applause, and at the close the composer was warmly greeted,—may the greeting induce him to write more frequently!—The Leeds chorus merits especial praise for its share in the success; nevertheless, the *Pastoral* did not go with the clearness which is indispensable to such delicate music. Dr. Bennett's peculiarities as a conductor bear with singular heaviness on his own music,—since it demands the finest neatness, which he never obtains,—as well as the unforced expression, which is obviously his aim.—At this concert Miss A. Goddard played Mendelssohn's *First Concerto*; and Mr. Santley made a most favourable impression on his public by singing a fine and florid *aria* (not the well-known "*Sorgete*") from the '*Mac-metto*' of Signor Rossini.

On Thursday morning the 'Stabat' of Signor Rossini went well, allowing for the general pointlessness of delivery which pervaded the musical execution at Leeds. The singers were Madame Novello, Signor Giuglini (whom we never heard to such advantage), Madame Albani—at her best—and Mr. Santley. By his equal and efficient companionship with these more experienced artists, and (it is fair to mention) without rehearsal—the English *baso* has taken a place which no musician nor vocalist can henceforth dispute. The *solo*, with chorus, "*Eia mater*," and the quartet, "*Quando corpus*," both led by him, were pieces of evidence not to be questioned. Mr. Santley has only to go on and prosper.—After the 'Stabat,' the fragments from Bach's '*Passions Musik*' should not have been given. The styles do not bear juxtaposition,—the pieces might have been selected, not so much to show Bach, as to find *solo* opportunities for Mrs. Weiss, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Sims Reeves, and to show how the Leeds chorus can sing an unaccompanied psalm-tune. The final chorus, however (one of our favourite numbers), closed the selection,—but the execution was slack and scrambling, and the success was naught. There is not, as yet, a real public for this most unvoiced music for voices in England. What may be, let the sibyls say. We may have a concluding word in regard to the Leeds Festival next week.

PRINCESS'S.—Mr. C. Kean yesterday week closed this theatre for the present with the farce of 'Living too Fast' and his archeological illustration of 'The Merchant of Venice.' At the end of the performance, the meritorious manager delivered an address, setting forth his need of bodily and mental relaxation for a month, and the fact that the house would re-open on the 2nd of October for his last managerial season. On the 30th of next July Mr. Kean will retire altogether from the management of this theatre.

LYCEUM.—The new comedy—the success of which appears to be established—has been followed by a farce, with a different fortune and tendency. It is entitled 'Kicks and Halfpence,' and is the handiwork of two authors, Mr. William Brough

and Dr. Frank. Mr. Emery and Mr. J. Rogers support the two principal parts—*Honeydew* and *Picklepod*, who illustrate comically the Weeping and Laughing Philosopher, and show the easier fortune that awaits the latter.

HAYMARKET.—This house re-opened on Monday, refreshed in regard to all its decorations, and having a remarkably gay appearance. There was also the novelty of an original drop-scene, very picturesque in its design, and admirably painted by Mr. W. Calcott. It represents the cart of Thespis, in the midst of a lively group of Grecian figures, and surrounded with the pleasant undulating scenery of "the Land of Hills,"—a classical reminiscence alike pleading agreeably to the eye and the understanding. On the stage there was not the same novelty, except that in the old comedy of 'The Way to keep Him,' Mrs. Sinclair performed the *Widow Belmour*. This lady is only engaged for a limited period, prior to her return to the United States. Señora Perea Nena appeared in a Spanish ballet, entitled 'The Daughter of the Guadalquivir,'—a very pretty appellation, and in which an inebriated father affects frenzy on account of the prospective loss of his daughter, but ultimately places her hand in that of her chosen cavalier. The ballet was followed by two other pieces, 'A Wicked Wife' and 'A Kiss in the Dark.' It must have been broad daylight before some of the audience reached home.

STRAND.—This little house has received an accession of strength from members of the late Adelphi company. On Monday the establishment commenced its winter season with a new piece in one act written by the veteran Selby, and entitled 'The Last of the Pig-Tails.' The stiff old personage who wears that addition to his head-gear is acted by Mr. Selby himself. Mr. Selby has before now shown a facility in working out a simple idea into the complex dramatic form, but perhaps he scarcely ever succeeded so well in the task as on the present occasion. In this piece the old and new fashions of dress are contrasted, and the latter left to demonstrate their own superiority; and this, by a law of mental association with the present manners, they seem to do to the satisfaction of the present audience. Such a notion would only have presented itself to a practical dramatist, experienced in the effect to be produced by mere stage properties.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison have put forth their programme for the coming season at Drury Lane. In this they announce a new opera, by Mr. Balfe, a version of 'Martha,' and Mr. Bristow's 'Rip van Winkle,' as the novelties which it is their intention to produce. We have mentioned Mr. Patey as among their new engagements. The list includes, moreover, Mr. Gratian Kelly and Mr. Terrott, Mdle. Pauline Vaneri:—and promises the return to the stage of Miss Rainforth. The orchestra is to number fifty players, conducted by Mr. Mellon, than whom there is no better English conductor;—the chorus is to consist of fifty voices. The season is to begin on Monday; and the version of M. Flotow's opera is to come out on the 16th.

A new music hall has just been inaugurated at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with three musical performances.

The London winter season, which begins with opera in English next week will shortly now, also, "set in," with its oratorios, and its part-music, and its Amateur Concerts. While there is yet time let us throw out a suggestion to the increasing and improving body of *dilettanti* interested in the last-named entertainments, whose influence on the progress of music in England is keeping pace with their own enlightenment. Why should they not conspire so as to give amateur chamber as well as orchestral concerts?—the former as well as the latter neither exclusively composed of amateur music, nor exclusively executed by amateur performers. Amateur pianists, we know, are in plenty, but performers on stringed instruments are less numerous; so that it might be advisable to call in professional violins and *cellos*. As for the reper-

tory, it seems to us ready within call. We have reviewed music published and performed by Mr. L. Ellerton, Mr. S. Waley, Mr. Street—in Salique fashion this time giving precedence to the stronger sex. Yet there are amateur ladies, too, whose instrumental and vocal music might be brought to a hearing with good effect. Let us mention three who have all published: the lady who was in her maiden days Miss Laura Barker,—*Angelina*,—and Miss Gabriel. We are satisfied that from the writings of the six amateurs whom we are justified in naming, alone, the moiety of a series of chamber concerts might be fitted out in an interesting fashion.—The other moiety might be devoted to known masterpieces, or less known works by esteemed composers, which amateurs might desire to become acquainted with; even though they prove not striking enough “to draw” a public audience. Such are the changes passing over the world of Art and manners in England, that the idea we have here thrown out is as evidently practicable as it might be made pleasant—provided (and the proviso, awful though it may sound, is essential, and moreover called for by experience)—the amateurs can be prevailed on to keep the peace (as the German said) “betwixt themselves.”

For the following notice of music in an odd place—supposing it a “reality, not a romance,” we are indebted to the *New York Musical Gazette*:—

“Dear Sirs,—We arrived here yesterday; travelled fifteen miles out of our route for the purpose of viewing what I consider the greatest natural curiosities now in existence. These curiosities are nothing more nor less than trees—trees of such mammoth proportions that any description which might be given of them must certainly appear fabulous to any one who has not actually seen them. Within an area of fifty acres, ninety-two of these monster trees are found standing, and are, beyond doubt, the most stupendous vegetable products in the world. They are situated in a valley, in Calaveras county, at the source of the tributaries of the Calaveras river, fifteen miles above Murphy's Camp. These trees vary in size from eighty to one hundred and twelve feet in circumference, and from three hundred to four hundred and fifty feet in height. Only one of these giants of the forest has ever been cut down; and to accomplish this feat it took five men, with saws and axes, twenty-five days; it was cut off about ten feet from the ground; the stump at this point measures thirty-two feet in diameter; and being covered or shaded by a beautiful arbour, we used the top of this stump for a concert-room. We gave a regular ‘Grand Stump Concert,’ on Friday evening, July, 9th, ‘for one night only,’ to an audience of fifty-three persons; we sang all our national and patriotic songs, and the enthusiasm manifested was almost unbounded, and was most certainly highly flattering to us. We have sung in the ‘Mammoth Cave,’ under the ‘Horse Shoe,’ at Niagara Falls, and given hundreds of concerts during the past twelve years, but never one that will be longer remembered by us, than the one given by us upon the ‘Big Stump’ only think of it, fifty-three persons besides our four selves and instrument, all upon the stump of a tree at the same time. Yours, &c.”

“J. M. BOUTLARD, Basso of the Alleghenians.”
The last of September is the opening day of the Parisian musical and theatrical season. Of some of the novelties produced we may be able to speak shortly. Meanwhile, among events which have lately happened in the French capital, may be mentioned the passing appearances of Madame Ugalde and Madame Meric-Lablache (the lady known here as Mdlle. de Meric) at the *Grand Opéra*,—the success of Mdlle. Artot (M. d'Ortigue, of the *Journal des Débats*, being our warrant) in the revival, with mutilations, of M. Gounod's ‘Sapho.’ That opera, by the way, may possibly be shortly tried both in Germany and Italy.—Among coming events are announced the publication (in score) of four Symphonies by that pleasing and thoughtful composer, M. Reber, and of three grand Pianoforte Trios by M. Litolf.—The lovers of French theatricals will be relieved by learning that Madame Arnould-Plessey has no intention of dying shortly, retiring to a convent, or leaving the theatre,—all which dismal things have been undertaken for her during some months past.—M. Charles Lemaître, a son of the inimitable *Robert Macaire*, is about to present himself to the French public as a dramatic author.

MISCELLANEA

The National Association.—We have already announced that the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, will hold its second annual Meeting at Liverpool, on the 11th of October, and the five following days. We have only to add, in regard to the papers to be read, that no paper will

be allowed to occupy more than twenty minutes. This, in itself, is a social improvement. Twenty minutes is long enough to give anybody the means of putting before a meeting heads which can be carried away. Such a regulation will teach long-winded reformers to pick out the kernel, and serve it up, instead of treating a room full of hungry souls to a most elaborate cracking of the shells. If there be any of the old school, who give one long paragraph to the assurance that they intend to be brief, a second to the statement that they mean to keep to the point, a third to earnest declaration of their own sense of their own worthlessness, and a fourth to general eulogium of their subjects,—they will run out their brief sand of life before they come to make a single proposal. And better still, readers will learn to state the chief points, as briefly as possible, at the beginning of their papers, to meet the possibility of being counted out before they have done. There are newspaper writers who seem to think it a merit to compose leading articles of which no mortal soul can tell what they are about until he is half-way through them. If the Social Science Association should add a head of *journalism*, we hope they will take these writers in hand.

History of a Chair.—They who remember the three curious chapters in ‘*Filía Dolorosa*,’ on the pseudo-dauphins, and particularly the one which narrated the story of the “false lord” Naundorff, so well known at Camberwell and other suburban localities by his assumed title of “Duke of Normandy,” will read what follows with interest. If they possess the book named above, the annexed story will serve for an annotation. It is from a Berlin journal, which guarantees its truth:—“An old woman, who lately died in the hospital, left a very old arm-chair, of Gothic style, richly decorated. In the sale of her effects, a foreigner paid 500 francs for the chair, and surprise having been expressed at his giving so large a sum, he made this explanation: The chair, with other things, was offered by the States of Moehren to Maria Theresa, and figured in her boudoir. After her death it, by her express desire, was sent to Marie Antoinette, in France, and afterwards was one of the pieces of furniture allowed to Louis the Sixteenth in the Temple. The King's *valet de chambre*, Fleury, afterwards became possessed of the chair, and took it to England, where it became the property of the Prince Regent, and afterwards of the Duke of Cumberland. The latter took it to Berlin, and there it was given to an upholsterer to repair. The workman charged with the job found secreted in it a diamond pin, a portrait in pencil of a boy, and a number of small sheets of paper filled with very small writing. The things he appropriated; the pin he sold, and the portrait and papers he gave to a watchmaker, a friend of his. Although the writing was in a foreign language the watchmaker succeeded in making out that it consisted of a series of secret and very important instructions, drawn up by Louis the Sixteenth for the Dauphin, his son, the portrait being that of the latter. The watchmaker, whose name was Naundorff, some years after gave himself out as Louis the Seventeenth, and produced the papers and portrait in question to prove his allegation. After making some noise in France and Belgium, in which latter country he passed by the name of Morel de Saint-Didier, this man died in 1849. His son, who called himself Duke of Normandy, went to Java, in 1853. The Berlin workman who discovered the documents naturally did not state how Naundorff became possessed of them; but just before his death, which took place lately, he made a full disclosure to his family. They found out that the famous arm-chair had remained in Berlin, and had come into possession of the old woman; and they caused it to be bought in order to sell it again in Austria.”

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A Constant Reader.—Another Country Bookseller.—C. G.—S. C. B.—R. B. S.—received.
F. C. (Dunparvan) is referred to the *Athenæum* of August 21 and 28. The Fairfax Correspondence will be a good point to start from, in connexion with the subject of his second inquiry.

Our readers have doubtless corrected for themselves a slip of the pen, in our last, by which a Correspondent spoke of Esther Vanhornrigh as “Stella” instead of *Vanessa*.

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